B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 156— BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 3 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
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Telephone No. 1202.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	ExtraSteamer	8,032
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65. & £ 62.	£ 65. & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th July	MERKARA † ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,235
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.
† Proceeds from Karachi.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMPO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
4th July	VITA	Busreh via K'chi. 10-15 A. M.
9th ,,	BARPETA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Tamba Maru	N.Wadi	5843	1 st July	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.
Morioka-Maru	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug	31st ,,
Nagato-Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th Sept.

*Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No :— 20279; Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	28th June	9th July
*Sumatra Maru	K. Saito	5750	11th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujii	6777	26th July	9th Aug
*Anyo Maru	Y. Takata	7770	10th Aug.	24th Aug.
*Alps Maru		7790	5th Aug.	8th Sept.

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
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SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
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9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

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CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balances made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,160.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.
Wedding Dress Suit complete from
Rs. 110 to Rs. 195.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
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Price List on Application.

INSURANCE.

The Lakshmi Insurance Company, Limited,
LAHORE.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. Lala Lajpat Rai, 12 Court Street, Lahore (Chairman)
2. Pandit Motilal Nehru, M. L. A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. Raizada Bhagat Ram, M. L. C., Bar-at-law, Jullunder.
4. Rai Bahadur Lala Dhanpat Rai Vakil, M. L. C., Chairman Board of Directors the Punjab National Bank Ltd. Lahore.
5. Lala Dewan Chand, M. L. C. Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. Nihal Chand, Sikri, M. L. C. Mcleod Road, Lahore.
7. Pandit K. Santanam, Lahore, (Managing Director)

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OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF VALUE OVER THREE LAKHS RECEIVED IN FIRST MONTH OF WORKING
DENOTING
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LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.

Rates moderate. Prompt attention. Liberal treatment. All vexations conditions removed. *Non forfeitability and indisputability* special features of our Company.
Prospectus and terms can be had on application,
Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:
Pt. K. SANTANAM,
Managing Director,
10, Nisbet Road, Lahore.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration! Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

BELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
DHOBI TALAO, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY 2.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE WORLD-FAMOUS PFAFF SEWING MACHINES:—
BRANCHES:—

Nasik	Khandwa	Hubli
Poona	Kolhapure	Dhulia
Sholapure	Sangli	Ahmedabad
Bijapure	Belgaum	&c., &c.,

Fresh consignments received periodically. Obtainable at same prices at all Depots.
No. 11 for family use
No. 31 for Dressmakers and professional tailors.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar-Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/3
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKE
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE as an ASSISTANT TEACHER, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply with qualifications and testimonials stating terms to CHAIRMAN, Edward Smarak Vinaya Mandir, Borsad Dist. Kaira.
A R10730

WANTED—AGENTS for securing orders and depot Manager for Coal, throughout Bombay and other Provinces on monthly salary Rs. 100 plus commission. Security required Rs. 1,000, cash or Govt. paper of the same value. Apply DAS GUPTA & BROS., 7, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 20026

WANTED—AGENTS for securing orders for cutlery, lock and key, toys, stoves, lamps, trays, dishes, hinges, bolts, screws, nuts, soap-case, candle-stand, plugs bib-cocks, ferrule, on monthly salary Rs. 70, plus handsome commission. Security required Rs. 500. Apply THE BENGAL FOUNDRY WORKS LTD., 1, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 20025

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GUJARATEE CLERK knowing typing correspondence seeks EMPLOYMENT. Please write Box No. 354, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
B R10728

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC—Wanted a First Class PRINTER. GOMES & LAWRIE, Bombay.
R10724

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—ROYAL SIZE CYLINDER MACHINE with fly. Write to:—MAHAVIR PRINTING PRESS, 138, Bazaar Gate Street.
K R10729

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length Rs. 9 per Coat Length. Real Kashmir embroidered silk Blouse piece Rs. 11/4. Silk embroidered leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2/8. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Hive Collected Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar.
T R10732

EDUCATIONAL.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—Unique of its kinds. Special arrangement of registered diplomas for the practitioners outside. Apply for the rules with six annas postage stamps to the office of the Dean:—N. K. CHATTERJEE, M.D., B.Sc., 112, Baranashi Ghose Street, CALCUTTA.
M 19578

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SECRETS OF RATI UNVEILED.—The only book available that treats completely of personal secrets, lays down rules under sexual congress, aids in begetting children of desired sex and character, etc. It is the unparalleled of the sort. It is a clear and concise work a frank and bold style. Per copy Rs. 3 only. Payable in advance. C. C. SHEIKHAR, Amalapuram, Godavari District.
L R10585

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Saikia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Virar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 2½ acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tanning Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery," which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the machinery belong to Mr. Allauddin Cassum but have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh and with the consent of Allandin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19991

NOTICE.

WANTED—The services of a qualified MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Nasik Municipality. Must possess a degree in Hygiene. Preference will be given to persons possessing British Diploma and previous experience. Consolidated salary Rs. 250—25—450. Applications should reach undersigned by 20th July, 1924.

V. G. KETKAR,
President,
Nasik Municipality.
Nasik, June 1924.
20042

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

3 FILTER PRESSES, complete with pumps; 7 motors 1/3 to 100 H.P.; 6 rotary pumps 1", 1½" and 2"; 3 centrifugal pumps 1", 1½" 3"; 2 belt driven air compressors; 2 condensers; 20 brass corks with unions; 12 Richmond's high power burners; 36 small and large burners; 15 tons Fuller's earth passed through 100 mesh, 40 cwts. caustic soda.

All this machinery has been used for six months only and is in first class condition. To be disposed of at a low price. For particulars and inspection apply to Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
20029

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO. LTD.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 (one hundred) only per share will be paid at the Office of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Tuesday, the 22nd July, 1924, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m., on presentation of share certificates, whereupon the Company's voucher will be handed to each shareholder for completion and discharge.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
MOOLJEE LUKHMIDAS,
Honorary Liquidators.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co. LD.
(In voluntary liquidation.)
Bombay, 28th June, 1924. 20044

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

AUCTION NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at Karjat of old unserviceable wooden sleepers stacked at Vangani and Karjat on the 10th July, 1924, at 11 a.m.

2. The sleepers will be sold in stacks only by ton.

3. Bidding must be in tons, 63 cubic feet of stack measurement equivalent to one ton.

4. About 480 tons at Karjat and 240 tons at Vangani are available.

5. The sleepers will be sold subject to a reserve price fixed by the Undersigned.

6. Payment for accepted bids to be made on the spot, otherwise the bid will be considered void.

7. The purchasers must remove their purchases within seven days of the auction.

8. The Railway Company will not undertake the custody of stacks purchased and purchaser must make their own arrangements for removal out of Company's premises.

DISTRICT ENGINEER.
No. I. District, G. I. P. R., Bombay.
C20033

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE by the Madura Municipal Council, an ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to prepare detailed specifications and estimates for the Madura Town electrification scheme to supervise the carrying out of the work and also to work the undertaking for a period of at least one year. He will be engaged on a three years' contract with a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000-50-(annual)-1,000 and a Motor Cycle Allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. In addition he will be granted leave including medical leave duly certified for three months in the aggregate during the period of the contract. He should be a fully qualified Engineer, with good experience in power supply and in town electrification schemes. Applications giving full particulars as to age, qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials and stating the time required for joining duty should reach the undersigned before 15th July, 1924.

E. J. B. GREENWOOD,
Electrical Inspector to the Government of Madras, P. W. D. (Triplicane),
Madras.
20041

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the appointment of an acting Deputy Municipal Commissioner under Section 59 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum is Rs. 1,500.

The selected candidate will be appointed for two years from 1st November, 1924, but he may be invited to join earlier. There is a possibility of the post falling vacant permanently in November, 1926.

The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Local Government.

The applicant must be a person of high educational qualifications and should preferably have had previous administrative experience. Persons already in Municipal service are not barred from applying.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Leave Regulations and the Municipal Provident Fund.

Applications must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness and should be addressed to the Municipal Office in Bombay so as to reach the undersigned not later than 31st July, 1924.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 1st July, 1924.
20040

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Cursetjee Nowroji Wadia deceased have contracted to sell to our clients the Purchasers the rent and produce, sum or sums of money, of right payable or which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be or become payable and due as or for or in respect of revenue collected or arising out and from the several pieces or parcels of ground believed to admeasure 26963 square yards or thereabouts and now in the occupation of the Trustees of the Nowrojee Nusserwanji Wadia Trust Settlement and situate at Parel in the Registration Sub-District and District of Bombay, bearing New Survey Numbers 1/2500; 3/2505 and 4/2505 and 2500, and Municipal Nos. F. Ward Nos. 1044, 1045 (1), 1046 (1), 1046 (2) and 1047; Street Nos. 4, 5, 6 6A and 7 and being part of the lands referred to and more particularly described in the Indenture of Inam Grant dated the 29th day of May, 1928 and made between the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies of the one part and Nowrojee Jamshedji and others of the other part the predecessors in title of the vendors:

ALL PERSONS having any claim to the above premises contracted to be sold as aforesaid or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building Hornby Road Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if not so made will be deemed to have been waived.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1924.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20009

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DEOJI GURDHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax now redeemed land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Mahadev Shanker Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 118 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 993, Old Survey No. 74, New Survey No. 2/8160 and Cadastral No. 587 Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3546 and formerly Street Nos. 24—26 and present Street Nos. 29/31 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a passage and the house of Sorabji Gudawala and another on or towards the West by Mahadev Shanker Street, on or towards the North by the house of Keshav Mahadev Seth and on or towards the South by the house of Satyabhamabai, widow of Ramchandra Sakharam and which said premises are now occupied by the tenant of the Vendor.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1924.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20046

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDULLA MEGHJI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

Bai JAINABAI, widow of the said deceased Abdulla Meghji, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nishanpada Road, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 19th day of June, 1924.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
C20043 Petitioner's Attorneys.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of one portable Fire Engine capable of pumping 100 gallons of water per minute to a height of 160' alternatively an engine capable of pumping 150 gallons per minute to a 100' height will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 4th day of September, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. MAUGHAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer.
C20032

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of FATMABAI, widow of Rahimtulla Dewji and daughter of Cassum Moosa, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

JAFFERBHOY CASSUM MOOSA, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, one of the executors named in the Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

Bombay, the 20th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
C20038 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4703 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 23rd day of November, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

AMBALAL TRIBHOVAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

BABU PANNA LALL MURARKA, of Calcutta, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 50 Ramtanoobose Lane, Calcutta. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 80,380 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 1st January, 1921, till judgment costs and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

Amended this 26th of February, 1924, as per the last postponement Precipie dated 8th February, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

Amended this 10th of April, 1924, as per postponement Precipie dated 5th April, 1924.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

Amended this 20th June, 1924, as per Postponement Precipie, dated 13th June, 1924.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time **in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this** Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to **answer all such questions to answer the** abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed **for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce** all your witnesses on the day, and you are **hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the** Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 28th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 28th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. KANGA & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Certified to be true copy.
KANGA & CO.,
20042 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, PICK AXES, FELT CAPS, MACHINERY, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.P.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co., for default of not taking the delivery of the goods from Bank's godown and non-payment of godown rent.

37 cases Pick axes, and 3 cases round head Rivits.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3938 of 1922 (Rehman vs. Jenabai) furniture cupboard, chairs, bedsteads, safe, Tables, clock, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Guardian appointed of Vithabai a minor—Gold ornaments, Rings, Putlies, chak, Vajetie, silver ornaments, Sanklas, rings, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation).

2 cases machinery wool steaming blocks, Die Flat, hammer shafts, wood frames, Fez, dishes, Pipe wrench, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Cow.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3958 of 1922 (Rehman vs. Jenabai) 3 Bullock Carts, 4 Bullocks, and 2 horses.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT DURGA STREET MAHIM ON THE SEA-SHORE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the mortgagors, Ahamed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indentures of mortgage and additional security bearing date 20th of January, 1921, and 15th day of July, 1922, respectively and made the former between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and the latter between the Mortgagors of the first part, Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the second part and the Mortgagees of the third part, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent and newly assessed land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses or bungalows standing thereon situate, lying and being at Durga Street at Mahim, containing by admeasurement 3577 sq. yards or thereabout, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 9, 10, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 135, New Nos. 11847, 11848, 11849, 11850, 11851, 11854, 11855, 11856, 11857, 11858, 11859, 11860, 11861, 11862, 11863 and 16639, Old Survey Nos. 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and New Survey Nos. 1/51, 13/51, 11/51, 14/51, 17/51, 16C/51, 16A/51, 16B/51, 15/51, 18A/51, 19/51, 2/49 and bearing Cadestral Survey Nos. 1093 to 1096 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5279, (1), 5294, 5295, 5297, 5298, 5299, (1), 5300, 5305, 5306, 5307, and Street Nos. 19, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46 and 47 and bounded on the East by a private passage partly by the property of J. D. Cruz, partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, on the West partly by seashore and partly by the Mahomedan Burial ground, on the North partly by the part of Dwarkanath Bhawoo, partly by Government ground and on the South partly by the property of the said Abdulla Miya Ahmed Khandwani, partly by a public passage and partly by the said Mahomedan Burial ground.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.)

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground and newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling house or stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Durga Street, Mahim, containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land under Old No. 8, New No. 11847, Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey No. 1/51 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1095 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5299 (2) and Street No. 39 (A) and bounded on the East by the public street, on the West and North by the part of Dwarkanath Bhawoo and on the South by a private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 3rd July, 1924.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBY AND PEARL OF A BHATIA INSOLVENT.

By order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Seth Valabhdas Kesawji Kanji, Proprietor of the Dwarka Motor Car Co.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will on THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Show Room No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following:—

6 diamond and emerald necklaces, 2 sets diamond bangles, 9 single diamond rings, 4 diamond lawangins 4 diamond and emerald nums, 1 pearl vank, 2 pearl and ruby necklaces, 5 diamond emerald and pearl collars, 6 pairs diamond and emerald bracelets, 1 set pearl and ruby bangles, 4 pairs diamond emerald and ruby earrings, 5 sets pearl bangles, 5 pearl necklaces, 20 diamond, emerald and pearl rings, 5 diamond and emerald hars, 2 diamond sali, 1 diamond nukbli, 1 pair pearl jar, 4 pairs pearl tonda, ray fuls, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Property is on view.

The jewellery will be sold in presence of the Attorneys of the Mortgagee.

The jewellery is worth buying at this time as it will be sold of at the highest bid.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

See To-Night **Satee Padminee** in the **NOVELTY CINEMA**

The "Times of India" says—

"Depicting the classical bravery and courage of the Rajput race, ...Miss Nalinee, who plays the role of Padminee, is the outstanding figure in the story and presents an edifying picture....The Medieval period of Indian History with Picturesque Scenery and adequate surroundings, is represented on the Screen in a realistic manner."

The "Bombay Chronicle" says—

"..A picture of absorbing interest and..takes us to the Stirring and Glorious times in the history of Rajastan and the producers have spared no pains to stick to historic details as regards Dress and setting..Admirable group of Actors.."

The "Voice of India" says—

"—Full of Romance, Heroism and Tactics..will take you to the Days of Chivalry in India..The Acting leaves nothing to be desired..Expressions of Thought and Emotion have been well done.."

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road. TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND IN 'HAUNTED VALLEY'

Pathe's Latest and Best Serial.

PATHE GAZETTE Latest News. | SNUB POLLARD. in a Two-Reel Comedy.

Time:—5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily Matinee Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

OPENING SATURDAY 12th JULY WITH

HAROLD LLOYD

WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents

MADAN Theatres, Ltd's

GREATEST SPECTACLE

VISHNU—AVATAR

A Picture that is Unique.—

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

Auction Sale of valuable made-to-order, household and office furniture by well-known makers, oval billiard table and dining table combined with balls and ques, full-sized English safe, roll top writing tables, typewriters, sliding door large show cases, glass partition screen (42 ft. long), copy presses marble figures, electric table fan and lamps, ornaments, etc.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Hatia Building, ground floor, opposite Messrs. John Roberts' show rooms at Hornby Road, Fort, valuable household and office furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards, oval billiard table with balls and ques, rich tapestry lined chesterfield and drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets big and small sliding door show cases, office and roll top writing tables, typewriters, book cases file cabinets, partition screen (42ft. long) fancy teapoys, copy presses, wooden and iron beds full sized mirror and panel almyrahs, lady's cheval dressing tables and chest of drawers, hat stands, cloth and gown presses marble top tables and figures, electric table fans and lamps, ornaments, etc. as also one "Veeno" motor cycle in perfect running order.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1924.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p. m.
"BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE"
Featuring GLADYS COOPER.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"PAID IN FULL"
Featuring PAULINE FREDERICK.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring EDNA PURVIANCE.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona:—Laxmivilas Theatre.
Saturday 5th July 1924 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RAKSHASHI MAHATVAKANKSHA

Sunday 6th July 1924 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)

MANAPAMAN

Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

Does the **LOVE** of Christian **MISS LUCY** and of Hindu Mr. MOHAN End Happily?

SEE **'EKAHI PAISA.'**

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Sh. at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 2.

S S Clan Sinclair, Nail, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 2.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Jehangir, Harvey Jeddah.
S S Skuld, Hansan, Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:

Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Gambada for Karachi.

S S Clan Sinclair:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3291 tons, Captain Nail, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Jehangir: The T M Company's steamer Jehangir, 2157 tons, Captain J Harvey, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Skuld 649 tons, Captain H Hansan, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo and one passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Vizo, 3243, 3/7, J F and Co.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 5/7, M M and Co.
6 Trantenfels 4924, K'chi N F, L Edwards.
7 Elysia, 4002, Liverpool, 10/7, W. and A Graham and Co.
8 Modasa 5566 U K, N F, M M & Co.
9 Karapara 3792, Durban 9/7 M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571, NF, NF, P & O S N Co.
10 C/Brisbane, 4527, -L'pool, 2/7, K N and Co.
11 C/ Evansville 4159 K'chi N F, K N & Co.
14 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 12/7 N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cl Macintyre 3053, Karachi, 6/7 J F & Co.
3 Bankura, 1995, Busreh, 2/7, B I S N Co.
6 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe 4/7 O S Kaisha.
6 Jalajyoti, 2698, N.F. 5/7 Scindia S N and Co.
9 Chinkoa, 3615, Calcutta, 3/7, M M and Co.
10-11 Algic, 3373, New York, 2/7, Volkart Bros.
14 Shuja 3112 Man. 4/7, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Jalavera 2853 Rangoon 15/7 S S N Co
K Varsova 1957 Basra 11/7 M M & Co.
I. Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Zayani, 2627, Basra, 5/7, H S Shushtary and Co.
P Sirsa, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares due about 12th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Reichenfels due about 7th July, Agent L Edward.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Pilsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Isonzo due about 6th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.
Filippo Artello due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lamb due about 7th July, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Voyage due about 7th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 28th June, Agent B S N Co
Khandala due about 12th July, Agent B I S N Co
Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 2, 1924.

S S Cacedonia for London:—7 bales goat skins tanned, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons; 47 bales, cow hides tanned, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons; 19 bales cow hides tanned, Peermohamed Hassam; 4 bales woollen carpets, Thomas Cook and Sons; 1 bundle lamb skins raw, K B Karimbaksh and Sons; 7 bales sheep skins tanned M Laduck; 4 bales goat skins tanned, M Laduck; 6 bales woollen carpets, Mackinnon M and Co.; 1 bundle lamb skins raw, M A Md. Sidig Kapar; 3 bales woollen carpets, Pohoomall Bros.; 50 bales hemp, Thakersey M Meghji and Co.

S S Macedonia for Boston:—1 bale wollen carpets, Mackinnon M. and Co.

S S Macedonia for New York:—3 bales wollen carpets, Mackinnon M and Co.

S S Wallace for Dunkirk:—339 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—16 bales wool, R Kabra; 16 bales wool, S Ramchander; 23 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 504 cwt dill seed, J Dayal; 44 bales cotton, Gill and Co. 87 balls wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd, 36 bales rejected healds, G Sachidina and Co.; 70 bales cotton, G Sachidina and Co.; 142 cwt cotton seed, G Sachidina and Co.; 28 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 135 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co. 20 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 70 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 30 bales wool, M Balia.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—20 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 87 cwt dry ginger, E Virjee and Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—102 bundles shocks S S Miranda; 17 bundles iron hoops, S S Miranda; 8 casks heads S S Miranda.

S S Elysia for New York:—8 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co. Ltd.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg:—10 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 2000 cwt ground nut oil cake, Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 7 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.

S S Trantenfels for Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton, M Chandulal and Co.

S S Tratenfels for Antwerp:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Algic for New York:—3 casks cassings E N Stein; 4000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 122 cwt gum olibam, E Virji and Co.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—89 bales cotton N Mundlal and Co. 175 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—200 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—2 bundles cat skins raw, H N Feizmohmed.

IMPORTS.

S S Hakodate Maru from Osaka. Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—260 bales cotton shirting 223 bales cotton sheeting, 15 bales red shirting, 20 cases red shirting, 5 cases pearl buttons, 5 cases shell buttons, 55 cases cotton drill, 50 bales cotton drill, 259 bales L cotton yarn, 16 bales mercerized yarn, 13 cases mercerized yarn, 17 cases Bobbins, 20 cases Whistles.

From Kobe:—50 bales cotton yarn, 90 cases celluloid bangles, 30 cases enamelled ware, 12 cases porcelain ware, 15 cases celluloid goods, 80 cases camphor tablets, 16 cases tin ware, 49 cases silk yarn, 122 cases silk goods, 34 cases toys 15 cases peppermint oil.

From Nagoya—301 cases porcelain, 25 cases enamelled ware, 75 bales grey shirting, 150 bales cotton yarn.

From Moji:—40 bales L. cotton yarn.

From Shanghai—54 bales green tea 26 bundles tea, 105 H/chests tea, 9 bales silk, 37 cases waste silk yarn.

From Singapore:—18 cases mace, 130 S/bags Damar batu, 22 D/bags white pepper, 1259 bags beter nut.

From Hongkong:—4 bundles fine silk.

S S Wakasa Maru from Tokyo. Agents The Nippon Yusen Kaisha—14 cases toys, 30 cases confectionary, 55 cases L. cotton yarn.

From Nagoya—65 bales grey shirting 490 cases porcelain, 300 cases cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—278 bales cotton yarn, 350 bales grey cotton sheeting, 230 bales grey cotton shirting, 50 cases red shirting, 15 cases cotton twill, 15 cases spun silk yarn, 100 cases brass circles, 13 cases toys, 50 bales sheeting, 87 cases sulphur matches, 8 cases shell buttons.

From Kobe:—65 cases enamelled ware; 20 cases enamelled plates, 52 cases porcelain ware 60 cases Toys, 35 bales cotton yarn, 27 bales mats, 35 cases celluloid ware, 50 cases cotton shirting, 50 cases match boxes, 67 cases spun silk yarn, 46 cases silk goods, 100 bags dried ginger.

From Yokohama:—100 cases biscuits, 6 cases toys.

From Moji—25 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—334 bags refined sugar 73 cases canned goods, 8 bales fine silk.

From Singapore—30 bags white sugar, 728 bundles rattans, 599 packages rattans, 173 bags Dhamar batu, 523 bags betel nuts, 957 bags sago flour, 32 cases nut megs, 49 cases gum Benjamin; 15 bundles gum Benjamin.

From Penang:—544 bags betel nuts, 175 slabs refined tin, 300 slabs Tin, 51 bags pearl tapioca, 20 bundles rattans.

From Colombo:—30 drum roofing compound, 51 cases tea.

S S Cracovia from Trieste. Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co.:—18 cases metal buttons 266 bundles hurricane lanterns, 115 bales paper, 18 cases lemon ware, 20 bales cotton yarn, 88 cases iron chains, 101 cases Imit. silver and Gold Thread, etc. 26 cases imitation jewellery, 292 cases cotton goods, 125 cases matches, 28 cases soap, 25 bales writing paper, 54 cases textile goods, 261 cases beer, 536 pieces steel tyres, 250 drums Acetic Acid, 200 drums carbide of calcium.

From Venice—13 cases cotton goods, 29 cases cotton tissues, 15 bales cotton tissues, 315 cases candles, 8 bales yarn, 299 cases spun waste cotton 51 cases woollen caps.

From Bari:—900 bags Almonds, 50 cases common soap.

From Brindisi:—200 bags almonds, 20 cases tartaric acid.

From Aden—28 bundles cow hides, 5 bundles goat skins, 3 bundles sheep skins, 130 gottas gum Maithee, 181 bundle gum Maithee, 315 bags Gorama, 36 packages Moong.

The Traffic Superintendent, Assam Bengal Railway, wires from Chittagong that the block at mile 272, between Damchara and Bandarkhal stations on the Hill section, Assam Bengal Railway has been cleared and through communication has been restored.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The monsoon continues fairly active. The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Central India East, Konkan, Malabar, Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Northwest Frontier Province, Central Provinces and Mysore. Few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, East Punjab Gujerat and South-East Madrae.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Victoria Point, Tavoy, one and a half; Mergui, Akyab, Shillong one; Cherrapunji nine; Dhubri, Silchar, Bogra, Darjeeling one; Burdwan four; Mymensingh five; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Patna four; Naya Dumka, Dehra Dun one; Gorakhpur, Roorkee three-quarters; Jubbulpore, two; Marmagao six; Mangalore five Cuddapah one.

Forecast:—Extension in the Punjab.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Weather and Crop Reports, United Provinces, Central Circle, 28th June:—Prospects of sugarcane are normal. Conditions are normal.

North Eastern Circle, 27th June:—Prospects of sugarcane are normal on the departmental farms but generally poor elsewhere for want of rain.

Punjab, 23rd June:—Light rain fell in parts of nearly all the reporting districts except those in the west. Standing crops are generally good. Kharif sowings continue to normal extent.

Bengal, 25th June:—The rainfall during the week was generally light to moderate in west and north Bengal but was very heavy in most parts of East Bengal. It has proved beneficial to the standing crops and agricultural operations generally in west and north Bengal but the excessive rain in East Bengal has caused some damage to the standing crops.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 2nd July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 2nd July 1922	June 1st to 2nd July 1923
	In Ct	In Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 02	7 49	26 99	14 15
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 11	11 30	21 78	14 82
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	0 01	8 95	23 80	16 17
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	0 00	10 58		12 42

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COMABA

Bombay, July. 1.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29	41 in.
Temperature of Air	84.8	egrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.	,,
Dew Point	77.	,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	79	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.2	,,
Minimum	80.8	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	192	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02	inches.
Total fall during month ..	0.02	,,
Do. do. year ..	7.48	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd July	0.18	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	July	h	m	ft	in	July	h	m.	ft.	in
W.	2	11	46	28	0	2	5	0	16	2
		23	25	23	11		17	53	19	4
Th.	3	0	0	0		3	5	33	16	0
		12	8	28			18	29	19	2
F.	4	0	1	26			6	8	16	1
		12	50	28	4		19	5	19	1
Sat.	5	23	34	28	0	5	18	07	16	2
		12	37	27	11		5	52	19	1
Sun	6	1	15	25	10	6	7	16	16	0
		13	52	27	11		20	17	19	0
M	7	1	56	25	7	7	7	52	17	5
		14	28	27	6		20	76	19	0
Tu	8	2	42	25	4	8	8	33	18	2
		15	7	27	1		21	44	18	10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.51 in. of rain. Skies are clear over the north of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the southeast of the division and in defect at Rawalpindi. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual in the northwest Punjab and the former alone at Hissar. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 111 degrees at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.54 in. of rain, Cawnpore 0.23 in., and Mainpuri 0.19 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the east of the province and at Mainpuri. Temperature was almost normal except at Jhansi, where the maximum was higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in defect at Jaipur. Temperature was generally higher than usual in north Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0.42 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Neemuch and Bhavnagar-Para. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Central India West, east Kathiawar and at Deesa and the minimum lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 2.25 in. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.42 in., Nagpur 0.35 in., and Chanda 0.18 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess in the north of the division. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Khandwa and lower at Nagpur; the minimum was above normal at Akola only.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.21 in of rain, Marmagao 6.40 in. and Karwar 0.15 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 89.2 degrees (3 degrees above normal) and a minimum temperature of 81.6 degrees (3 degrees above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad. Day temperature was higher than usual at Belgaum and Aurangabad; night temperature was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks:—The monsoon continues active in the Peninsula and has extended in. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Gujarat and in the United Provinces, the Konkan and the east United Provinces, and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, the United Provinces. A few falls have also Central Provinces, Gujarat and the west amounts, besides those already mentioned, occurred in the east Punjab. The chief are Mangalore 4.69 in., Calicut 0.72 in., Cochin [illegible] in., Bangalore 0.59 in. and Cuddapah 0.95 in.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in the central parts of the country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 1st July 1924, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has extended in the interior of the Peninsula and has been fairly active generally outside northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the east Punjab the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair, Tavoy, diamond Island two inches; Victoria Point, Akyab one and a half; Moulmein three; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Silchar two; Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji sixteen; Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong one; Jalpaiguri three; Bukitola, Puri one and a half; Sambalpur two; Gaya one and a half, Goomkhpur, Bahraich, Mukteswar, Mussooree three-quarters; Bareilly three; Dehradun four; Sutna one; Salem one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	..	0.72	—0.72
Rawalpindi	..	0.05	2 53	—2.48
Lahore	..	..	1 91	—1.91
Hissar	0 51	1.46	1 84	—0.38
Ambala	0 07	0.51	4 44	—3.93
Delhi	..	1.43	3 53	—2.10
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	0.31	2 81	—2.50
Mainpuri	0 19	0.40	3 22	—2.82
Jhansi	0 07	0.16	5 05	—4.89
Cawnpore	0 23	0 23	3 82	—3.59
Allahabad	0 54	1.37	5 65	—4.28
Sind—				
Jacobad	..	..	6 26	—0.26
Karachi	..	..	0 90	—0.90
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	0.30	2 76	—2.46
Jaipur	..	0.78	2 76	—1.98
Kotah	..	6.93	3 32	—2.39
Mount Abu	0.06	5.06	6.52	—1.46
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.07	1.98	—1.91
Dwarka	0 01	8 01	2 45	—2.44
Veraval	..	4.95	4.78	—0.17
Rajkot	..	5.78	4.80	—3.98
Bhavnagar Para ..	..	2.43	4 65	—2.20
Gujrat—				
Surat	..	9.16	9 36	—0.20
Ahmedabad	0 42	2.44	4.96	—2.52
Deesa	..	1.91	2 66	—0.75
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	0.20	5 08	—4.88
Indore	..	1.59	6 30	—4.71
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	2 25	8 28	8 36	—0.10
Saugar	0 07	2.65	7 26	—4.61
Hoshangabad ..	0 42	1.82	6 88	—5.06
Khandwa	..	0.45	5 92	—5.47
Akola	..	2.08	5.75	—3.67
Amraoti	0 35	2.50	7 03	—4.53
Nagpur	0 18	0.94	8 30	—7.36
Chanda	0.03	3.97	9 30	—5.33
Raipur	..	..	..	..
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.42	7 49	19 98	12 49
Ratnagiri	0 21	50 87	51.03	—0.16
Marmugao	6.40	39 67	70.99	—8.73
Karwar	0 15	44.48	39.64	+4.84
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	2.49	4 67	—2.18
Ahmednagar	..	4.18	5 00	—0.82
Poona	0 04	2.46	5.09	—2.63
Sholapur	..	1.36	4.97	—3.61
Bijapur	..	0.67	3.42	—2.75
Belgaum	0 0	5.97	8.87	—2.90
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	2.14	5 79	—3.65
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	..	2 0	5.26	—3.26
Hyderabad	0 04	4 63	4.93	—0.30
Malabar—				
Mangalore	4 69	51.73	39.61	12.12
Calicut	0.72	40.87	36.08	+4.79
Cochin	0.23	45.64	30.33	15.31
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	7.60	8.15	—0.55
Madras Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	..	2.10	4.87	—2.77
Bellary	0 03	1.44	1.99	—0.55
Cuddapah	0 95	2.94	3.13	—0.19
Madras	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	0 59	5.64	3.14	+2.50
Coimbatore	..	4.26	1.74	+2.52
Trichinopoly	..	0.0	1.53	—1.53
Negapatam	..	0.48	1.46	—1.06

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 2

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 540
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 600
Bank's buying D D Frcs 590

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 132¼

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33
London—Paris Frcs. 83.45
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.00
London—Rome Liras 100.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LONDON, July 1.

Tele. Transfer 1-5 1/32 quiet.
Bar Gold 94-5-6 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/4 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 2.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 1/4
Fes Demand	510
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	235
Japan	137 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

London, July 1.

Rentes 3 per cent.	52 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 1/4
„ „ 2 months hence	34 5/16

Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.
Interest day to day loans 1 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.
London, July 1.

Stockholm	16.28
Christiania	32.30
Amsterdam	11.49
Switzerland	24.29
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	88.62 93.93
Athens	25.02 25.250

30th June Cuban Sugar July sellers 19/

London. July 1.

Exchange on London in Paris	8.355
„ Germany	
„ Italy	
„ Italy	100.45

New York, July 1.

Demand Bills	43.237

DISCOUNTS.
LONDON, July 1.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes	24 2/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£88 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£—
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	£101 1/16
Consols 2½ per cent	£56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	£47 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	£56 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	£57/-
Conversion Loan £77 3/8	
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101	
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £111	

BULLION.

Bombay, July 2

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/8/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 25/9/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/3
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/7
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/10

London, July 1.

Bar gold ready, s. 95/6
Silver ready d. 34/4
Silver forward, d. 34/5
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—steady. Continent bought London speculators selling.

GOLD.
Bombay, July 2.

Ready :—25—9—0

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asad 25-8-3	25-9-3		25—9—3
Sravan 25-9-0	25-10-0		25—10—0

Teji Mandi :—

Asad	0—3—0	Gine Rine	16/2/0
Vaida			
Sravan	0—5—6	Gine King	16/3/0
Vaida			

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.
Bombay, July 2.

Ready :—82—4—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asad 82-0-0	82-8-0	82-6 0	82—6—0
Sravan 82-5-0	82-13-0	82-11-0	82—11—0

Teji Mandi :—

Asad	0—14—0
Vaida	
Sravan	1—8—0
Vaida	

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 2.

After the recent decline Reuter reported today 70 points higher in old crop and 29 to 35 points in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and scattered buying on reports of unfavourable weather. Liverpool has been reported 20 to 27 points up. The advance was due to shorts covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 1st instant as under:—

"Weather partially unfavourable."

In response to the moderate advance in America the Marwari bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 517½ i.e. Rs. 2½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. Going down by half a rupee the prices improved to Rs. 518 on Commission Houses buying, and the market closed easier at 2 p.m. at Rs. 516 on Bazar operators selling.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 559 and touching Rs. 559½ on moderate buying by a Shroff closed easier at Rs. 558 at 2 p.m. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 487 and improving to Rs. 488 closed at Rs. 487. F G Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 527 and Rs. 437 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the inquiry was limited. About 1,000 bales only are reported to have been sold.

To-day nothing was tendered against Oomra and Bengal Contracts. Total tenders up-to-date are only 700 bales Bengal.

Our Sewri market is closed to-day for ready and forward owing to the death of Seth Jussoji Jiwandas of Messrs. Khimji Vishram & Co.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

July 2.

New York market 1st July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last know prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.20 July				29.90+70	
24.83 Oct.		25.15+32	25.26+33	25.18+35	
24.17 Dec.				24.48+31	
23.97 Jan.			24.25+28	24.26+29	
24.13 Mar.				24.45+32	
24.20 May.				24.51+33	

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.21 (12-30 p.m.) lowest 24.98 (10-15 a.m.), range .26 points. Unfavourable weather advices from Greenville in South Carolina and also from parts in North Carolina. Small but steady market pre-bureau.

Liverpool market 1st July, 1924.

Previos Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
16.32 July.	16.30—02			16.59	+27
14 66 Oct.	14 69+03	14 78+12		14.88	+22
14 17 Jan.	14.20+03	14.27+10		14.39	+22
14.05 Mar.				14.27	+22
13.94 May.				14.14	+20
Egyptian :—					
18.35 Nov.				18.63	+28
18.20 Jan.				18.43	+23

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 175,000. Weather cooler. Light rains along Carolina coast, and New Orleans district. Forecast:—Eastern belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy. Sunshine plentiful as a whole.

(2) American cross rate 4.31 7/8. Market steadier, short covering prior to Agricultural Bureau Report. Manchester further buying for India. New York Members guess 69 per cent. Weather is generally favourable except heavy rains in the Central belt.

(3) New York and New Orleans closing fourth and fifth July.

On 2nd July the second Bureau Report will be issued, estimating the condition of the American crop as on 25th June, also acreage and indicated yield.

Private estimates issued so far include:—

	Concition Per cent.	Indicated crop.
Gosho Co.	69	11,258,000
J W Jay and Co.	68	11,200,000
National Ginners	68.2	11,220,000
Miss Giles	68.4	11,300,000
Watkins Bureau	70	11,470,000
New York Journal of Commerce.	63.9	11,088,000
Japan Cotton Trading Co.	69.1	11,770,000
Southern Products Co.	69.3	——
Commercial Appeal	70.3	——
Norden	68.5	——

Weld's travelling man TEXAS 73 per cent.
(Comparison with previous years.)

	June Condition.*	Lint Cotton final ginnings.
1923	69.9 p.c.	10,160,000
1922.	71.2 p.c.	9,729,000
1921.	69.2 p.c.	7,978,000
1920.	70.7 p.c.	13,271,000
1919.	70.0 p.c.	11,326,000
10 years average.	74.8 p.c.	11,396,000

ACREAGE.

The corresponding Acreage estimate last year was 39,287,000 acres.

This estimate has since been revised by the U. S. Department, as follows:—

Planted	38,709,000 acres.
Picked	37,163,000 „

LIVERPOOL, July 1.

COTTON DELIVERY MUTUAL C., Liverpool.

July	16.59 plus .27
October	14.88 plus .22
January	14.39 plus .12
March	14.27 plus .22

COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, July 1.

To-day's sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
„ Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 „
„ Sales of Last Indian 250 „
Mid Americans Spot 17.00 moderate demand.
Egyptian F G F sakels 23.05

NEW YORK 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

July	29.65	noon	29.64
October	25.17		25.14
January	24.28		24.24

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.—

July	27.97	——
October	24.39	——

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
Liverpool, July 2

July	16.64+.5
Aug.	—
Sept.	15.50+.2
Oct.	14.90+.2
Nov.	—
December	—
January	14.42+.3
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—
June	—
Egyptians :—July	20.90
Nov.	18.55

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—
LIVERPOOL, July 1.

July	16.28 plus .06
August	—
September	—
October	14.71 plus .05
November	—
December	—
January	14.22 plus .05
February	—
March	—
April	—
May	13.98 plus .04
June	—
July	—

Egyptians July 20.65 Nov. 18.45

CLOSING PRICES.
New York, July 1.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

July	29.90 plus .70
October	25.18 plus .35
December	24.48 plus .31
January	24.26 plus .29

CLOSING PRICES.
LIVERPOOL, July 1.

July	16.59 plus .27
Aug.	16.05 „ .25
Sep.	15.48 „ .25
Oct.	14.88 „ .22
Nov.	14.62 „ .18
Dec.	14.49 „ .22
Jan.	14.39 „ .22
Feb.	14.31 „ .22
Mar.	14.27 „ .22
Apl.	14.20 „ .21
May.	14.14 „ .20
Jun.	14.02 „ .18
Jul.	13.96 „ .20

TONE—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
London, July 1.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.00
„ „ Fully Good	11.40
„ „ Fine	11.80
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.55
„ Fully Good	12.05
„ „ Fine	12.55
M. G. Broach, Good	12.40
„ „ Fully Good	12.80
„ „ Fine	13.20
M. G. Scinde. Good	10.90
„ „ Fully Good	11.30
„ „ Fine	11.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.
Luiverpool, July 1.

Months	To-day's price.
July	21.10+.55
August	20.70+.55
September	20.33+.63
October	19.15+.60
November	18.63+.28
December	18.53+.26
January	18.43+.23
February	18.38+.23
March	18.38+.13
April	18.33+.23
May	18.33+.23

AMERICAN MARKETS.
New York, July 1.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	2,000
„ „ to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York:	not Quoted
„ „ May	—
„ „ July	29.90+.70
„ „ October	25.18+.35
„ „ Dec.	24.48+.31
„ „ Jan.	24.26+.29
Spot Cotton at New York	30.70+.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	
Futures „ „	29.25+.45
„ „ August 26/12	unchanged
„ „ „ October	24.42+.32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 1/4
Silver Foreign Mined	65 3/4

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/11
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1933 Rs. 98
5 per cent War Loan due 1945-55 98/15
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/9
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14
6½ per cent Bombay development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Market closed weak owing settlement. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1442/8. Contributory 362/8. India 79. Central 21/12 and Eastern Bank 85xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410, Bombay Cotton 470. Bombay Dyeing 680, Bradbury 450. Century 542/12, Cent. India 486/4, Colaba Land 158/12, Coorla 152/8, Crescent 231/4, Edw. Sassoon 180xd., E. D. Sassoon 1/13. Fazulbhoy 910, Globe 42/8, Gokak 100, Ind. Bleaching 211/4, Ind. Malwa 366/4, Kastoorchand 966, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1050, Laxmi Cotton 460xd., Madhowji 260, Mathuradas 280, M. Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 130xd., Morarji 243xd., New Great 306/4, New City 280, Pearl 305, Pearls 5520, Phoenix 440, Shapurji 230, Simplex 206/4, Standard 1350, Swan 800, Swadeshi 565, Tata Mill 150, and Vishnu Cotton 1680.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 177/8xd., B. Burma 305, B. Burma N.I. 67/8pc., B. Burma Pet 4/14, Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/4xd., Katni Ord. 77/8, Katni Defd 200, New India Insur. 16/4, Shivraipur 3/7/8, Tata Iron Ord. 15, Tata Iron Defd. 44/4, Tata Hydro. 760 and Scindia Steam 5/11.

Chartered Bank of India A and China £19 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. £132
National Bank of India Ltd. £44 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6
P and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £13

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay July 2.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	(6-30 p. m.) Bazar Terms. Ready	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	49	0 0	7 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50	0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	51	0 0	7 3 6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10	0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8 0	11 0 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	6 0	11 14 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12	10 0	13 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	6 0	12 13 0
Teelsed, White 85-15	88	0 0	18 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	83	0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	78	0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed Black	68	0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12	0 0	12 8 0
Groundnuts	76	0 0	
Mowraseed	8	8 0	9 0 0
Barley	36	0 0	
Castorseed	78	0 0	15 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready			
Delivery	40	0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs.	a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	7	11 3	
Wheat, Aug/Sept	7	6 6	
Linseed, April/May	13	2 0	
Linseed Sept.	13	9 3	
Groundnuts /J/A	76	0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed asad	18	2 0	
Teelseed Gajjar 85-15 J/A	79	0 0	
Cotton Seed J/A	5	15 0	

WHEATS.

LONDON, July 1.

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 47/6 July/Aug. buyers.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 46/6 July/Aug. paid, and buyers.
Australian 49/3 July/Aug. sellers.
Tone:—Firm with a fair enquiry.
Choice White Karachi 48/1 1/2 July/Aug. sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 47/6 July Aug. sellers.

CARGO WHEAT.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 47/- paid for July shipment.
South Australian 49/3 paid for May shipment.
Choice Wheat Karachi 48/4 1/2 paid for Aug. shipment.
Barley Karachi 34/9 July/Aug. sellers.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 1.

Cottonseed Bombay closed slow and rather easier at £10 3/8 sellers for July/Aug. shipment.
Castorseed Bombay closed at £27 1/2 sellers for July/Aug. shipment.
Rapeseed Ferozepore real bold £17 7/8 sellers for July/Aug. shipment to Antwerp.
Rapseed Toria £18 1/8 sellers for July/Aug. shipment to Hamburg.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £ 17 1/2 sellers for July/Aug. shipment to Hull.
Rapseed Yellow Guzerat not offered and purely nominal.
Gingelly Bombay not quoted and absolutely nominal.

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 1.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm with moderate trade at £19 3/16 paid for July/August.
Tone of Rapseed:—Steady but quiet trade.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/Aug. Sellers 20 7/8.
Linseed Tone—Firm Moderate business.
RAW LINSEED OIL NAKED SPOT NET:—
Months July/Aug. sellers 39/6.
Tone Sep./Dec. paid 39/-

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 1.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta:—
21/1 1/2 July sellers.
21/1 1/2 July/Sept. sellers.
21/ Oct. Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay 21/5 1/2 Oct. Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Karachi 21/5 1/2 Steady with fair business.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.)
Bombay, 2nd July 1924.

Ready prices remained unchanged. Kanta in the local market remains inactive, to-day being Amavasya.

Our Forward market has exhibited a weakening tendency, evidencing a drop of 2 to 3d. per Cwt. in all positions.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 22/8 per Cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 17/8 per Cwt.
Steamer Howra Sh. 22/7 per F. B. H.
Steamer Dongra Sh. 22/6 per F. B. H.
Shipment June Sh. 22/1 per F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Sh. 21/6 per F.BH.
Shipment, July-Aug-Sept. Sh 20/9 per cwt F. B. H.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe little more. inquiry

BRASS.

Bombay, July 2.

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Do. „	1	63 8 0
Do. „	1 1/4	63 8 0
Do. „	1 1/2	63 8 0
Do. „	1 3/4	64 0 0
Do. „	2	64 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay July 2

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	70 0 0
Copper	1/	68 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	68 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	68 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	68 8 0
Copper	2/	68 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		63 4 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		64 0 0
„ 1 1/4 to 1 1 2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67 0 0
American Copper 3/4		70 0 0
„ „ 1 to 1 1/4		69 0 0

METALS.

LONDON, July 1.

English best Selected Copper	65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	60 11/16
Copper Braziers	£82 3/4
Yellow Metal	£7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£28 5/8
Tin Block	251

SHARE BAZAR.

2nd July 1924.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	410	410	
Bombay Cotton	470	470	
Bombay Dyeing	665-85	75-680	
Century	340-35-45	50-42-8-345	
Nagpur	480-4-81-4-85	82-8-485	
Colaba	185	82 8-183-12	
Crescent ex-divi.	230-32-8	231-4	
Indore ex-divi.	367-8	365	
Kohinoor	1050	1050	
New Great	305-12-7-8-10	307-8	
Pearl ex-divi.	517-8	516-4	
Phoenix	437-8	435	
Bharucha	290 300	10-290	
Simplex	207-8-5-8-12-6-4	5-203-12	
Swan ex-divi.	800	800	
Swadesh	592-8-95-85-95	80-587-8	
Pabni	302-8-10	305	
Fazal	910-17-8-2-8-7-8	10-907-8	
Mathuradas	280	280	
Tata Mill	150	150	
Globe	42-8	42-8	
Mysore	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji	260	260	
Finlay ex-divi.	540	540	
Gokak	100	100	
Edward Sassoon	180	180	
Meyer Sassoon	130	130	
Alcock	177-8	175	
Bombay Burma Old	310	307-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	92-8	92 8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	70	70	
Bundi Cement	10	10	
Central E. Mining	23	23	
Indian Cement	41-4	41-4	
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	
Shivrajpur	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy.	15-12	15	
Tata Steel Defd.	42-8	45	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July '.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st July, 1924.

Cotton	1295 Bales
Wheat	5914 cwt.
Linseed	15615 „
Rapeseed etc	274 „
Gingellyseed	1189 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	618 „
Castorseed	4491 „
Rice	1155 „
Myrabollams	518
Cottonseed	2824 „
Mowraseed	781 „
Gram	3174 „
Juwar	764 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	210 „
Bajri	2480 „
Coal	322 Tons

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.

The foreign trade of France in the first four months of 1924:—

A statistic published by the French Customs gives interesting figures concerning French foreign trade. Imports have increased of 42 per cent. and exports 67 per cent. in comparison with last year:

4 MONTHS: JANUARY—APRIL.
(in Francs.)

	1924	1923
IMPORT		
Articles of food	2,606,502,000	2,188,980,000
Raw products for industry	9,187,410,000	5,948,979,000
Manufactured articles	1,722,564,000	1,367,051,000
Total	13,516,476,000	9,505,010,000
EXPORT		
Articles of food	1,448,189,000	963,710,000
Raw products for industry	4,996,602,000	2,835,522,000
Manufactured goods	8,834,932,000	4,681,743,000
Postal parcels	620,125,000	521,695,000
Total	14,999,848,000	9,002,670,000

The balance in favour of France for this period shows an excess of 1,483,372,000 francs.

These favourable results are largely due to an actual increase in the volume of the trade (and not only in the prices(, as the weight of imports for the same period shows as excess of Tons: 1,872,954 (12 per cent.) and of exports of Tons: 1,361,056 (17 per cent.) over the corresponding figures of last year.

BURMA CORPORATION, LTD.

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of five annas per share, free of Indian Income Tax, payable on the 15th August, 1924 to shareholders registered on the 19th July, 1924. The Share Registers will be closed from the 19th to the 26th July 1924, both days inclusive. Shareholders on the London Branch Register will be paid this dividend in Sterling at the rate of exchange of 1sh. 5-1/32d. per rupee, equal to 5.322 pence per share. Dividend Warrants will be posted in Rangoon and London on the 14th August 1924.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANKING SOCIETY.

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held on Sunday the 29th June in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Grih, Mr. S. N. Rege presiding. The annual statement of the Society showed that membership had increased from 231 to 299, paid up capital from Rs. 9,024 to Rs. 11,029 and deposits from Rs. 4,706-7-1 to Rs. 8,078-5-11, while the amount of the loans granted to members for various purposes was Rs. 17,895-13 as against Rs. 11,701-15-3 at the beginning of the year. Transactions during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 995-14-11 which together with Rs. 296-0-3 brought forward makes a total of Rs. 1,281-15-2. Out of this sum a dividend was declared at 6½ per cent. and Rs. 350 were taken to reserve fund which now amounts to Rs. 900. The Report was unanimously adopted.

A committee consisting of Messrs. S. N. Rege, J. K. Parulkar, V. P. Varde, A. V. Parkar, G. B. Hegde, N. B. Thakur, W. R. Ghotge, N. S. Nerurkar, W. R. Kerkar, D. S. Havaldar, S. G. Rajadhyax and I. N. Kamath was then elected for the year 1924-1925.

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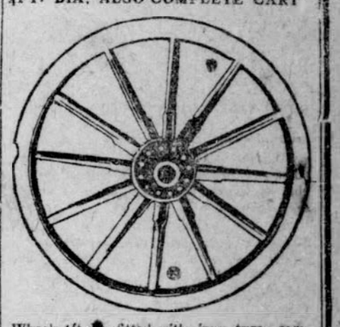

Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body, 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay. Steel body carts out of stock.
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DHARWAR FIRING.

CASE AGAINST "CHRONICLE".

MR. PAINTER'S EVIDENCE

Before Mr. Justice Kemp, in the High Court, on Tuesday the hearing of the suit in which Mr. H. L. Painter, sues the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", for falsely and maliciously printing certain articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th July 1921, and claims damages to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh began.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. J. C. Bewen appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. Daphtary, and Mr. Hanmantrao Gumasti instructed by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, appeared for the defence.

The plaintiff was the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar at the time of the shooting incident. The suit arises out of the disturbances which took place at Dharwar on July 1, 1921, when the Police fired on a crowd and killed three of them. An investigation took place and "The Bombay Chronicle" then published the defamatory matter complained of, challenging the statements made by the local officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) and stating (as alleged by the plaintiff) that the plaintiff in the discharge of his official duty had actively helped others to commit murder or had connived at their doing so, or had connived at fabrication of false evidence.

The defendants deny that the "riot" as alleged by the plaintiffs ever took place; claim that the allegations made were true in substance and fact and were fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts, which were matters of public interest; that certain other words complained of were no libel on the plaintiffs; and that other comments were fair comments. The defendants deny that the plaintiffs have been injured in their reputation or have suffered any damage, as the first plaintiff has since then been promoted to a Commissionership.

Mr. Kanga, the Advocate-General, continuing said there was no privileged occasion as far as the third article was concerned for there was neither moral, legal nor social duty nor corresponding interest. It was stated that those 28 persons were appealing to Government and that the occasion was privileged, but for a newspaper to make it public for the whole world was unjustifiable, and they could not rely on the defence of the occasion being privileged. There was no legal, moral, nor social duty, nor any corresponding interest. Therefore, the defence of interest entirely failed. It was not also bona-fide. Even after the Government communique that the firing was necessary, the defendants had persisted in their reckless statements and did not care to find out the truth of the matter. Mr. Kanga then drew the attention of the Court to the article of July 6, and onwards.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary:—Does my learned friend say that these articles are false?

Kemp J:—That they contain gross and unreasoned prejudice.

Mr. Daphtary:—That they are in fact false. Prejudiced statements mean that the statements are not accurate and are a deliberate perversion of the truth.

Kemp J:—It does not necessarily follow; it only gives the state of his mind.

Mr. Kanga said he relied upon them for showing malice and he relied upon them for damages.

Kemp J:—You only want to show the unreasonable prejudice.

Mr. Daphtary:—They will have to be accepted as correct as far as statements of facts go. Otherwise the onus will lie on the plaintiffs to prove that the statements contained are not true.

Kemp J:—They only show the unreasoning attitude.

Mr. Daphtary said his friend would have to take the articles as correct as far as facts went.

Mr. Kanga did not agree. He did not say that the articles were libellous, but that they only went to show their state of mind.

Mr. Daphtary asked that his objection might be noted down, unless Mr. Kanga accepted the facts as true.

Mr. Kanga continued reading articles from "The Chronicle" and said it was written that the plaintiff had told to Mr. Divaker and Mr. Kabbur that he was thirsting for their blood and that he would see them in jail for one year. What the plaintiff had said was that he was "out for their blood" because he had received Government instructions. Referring to the Government communiques he said the articles in "The Chronicle" continued in spite of them.

Mr. Daphtary asked whether the communiques were going to be proved; they appeared in "The Chronicle" purporting to come from the Government. They did not know who had issued them.

Kemp J. said he was not taking the communiques as necessarily true, and that they were telling the truth.

Mr. Kanga then went on reading article after article and made a running commentary on them.

MR. PAINTER'S EVIDENCE.

H. L. Painter, the plaintiff then gave his evidence. He said he was the acting Commissioner Southern Division. He was in the I. C. S. working in India for 28½ years. He was the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar from 22nd February 1921 to March 17th 1922, he then became the Commissioner Central Division. He had given evidence before the Additional District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge at Dharwar in the Dharwar case.

The evidence given by him before the Sessions Judge was then read out to the Court.

Continuing, said the plaintiff, DeSilva was the Deputy Superintendent of Police; Marston was the District Superintendent and Smith was the Assistant Superintendent Shivlingappa was the senior Sub-Inspector in charge of the City Police Station. De. Silva was conducting the investigation after the *panchnama* under the direction of Marston. He left the scene of the riot about 11 o'clock. He was not sure of the time, because it was nearly three years ago. He went home with Marston, and Smith remained there; because he had gone away earlier and then returned. He and Marston returned to the place about 1 a.m. and he found everything quiet. Mr. Smith was there because they had arranged for him to be there for the night; he (plaintiff) was to go there again at 6 a.m. Witness remained there for about two hours. DeSilva carried on the investigations on the premises of the Police Station. He could not say whether it was the Maruti Temple or the Police Station.

Mr. Daphtary objected to the suggestions made by the Counsel to the plaintiff and said the latter must be able to answer these questions.

Continuing, the plaintiff said he did not know, beyond saying it was on the premises.

You never went there?—No.

Continuing he said he could not say where he carried on the investigations, although he went to the Police Station pretty frequently. He was going to the Police Station because there was danger of a row and it was his duty to see that there was not a row. He did not take any part in the investigations, and he had no personal knowledge of the investigations made by DeSilva, for the latter was conducting them under the supervision of Marston. The first arrests were made on Sunday, the 3rd July. The arrests were made after the bodies were buried. Fourteen arrests were made on Sunday and subsequent arrests were made from time to time. He was at the Police Station when the arrests were made on Sunday. He was there because he anticipated trouble.

THE ARRESTS AND AFTER.

There was a large crowd when the arrests were made on the first day, and also subsequently. They were quiet, but only when the arrested persons were marched off they shouted out "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai." Plaintiff was there when the arrests were made for the first two or three days. Shivlingappa was at the Police Station on the first occasion, but he could not say whether he was there afterwards. Shivlingappa had nothing to do with the investigations, as they were carried on by DeSilva under the instructions of Marston. On the 2nd July he made a joint report with Marston to Government by telegram, in which he had stated that the situation was in hand and military aid was not necessary; it was sent at 8 a.m. the next day. He sent a detailed report to Government thereafter. He had an interview with Kabbur and Divaker on June 30. He had received a letter from Government in which he was asked to warn the editor and publisher of the "Karmavir", that if they continued such things they would be proceeded against. He did not threaten them, but only warned them. It was absolutely untrue that he said he would not be satisfied until he saw them in jail for one year. He had made a report to Government about that paper because of some emanations from the "Karmavir" Press, and he had suggested prosecution, or else taking security. It was before June 22. By the words "I am still out for your blood" he wanted to tell them that he still had his hands in the business—that he had not washed his hands of their affairs; in other words he was still out for their blood, or going to take action as suggested by Government. He was not consulted as to who were to be arrested. He was consulted about the matter of V.B. Joshi by Marston. Except that, he was not consulted about any individual arrests. He was consulted about Joshi, because he was the man who had actually sent the telegram to Government in the name of the Congress Committee making those allegations against the deponent. Marston had not consulted him about any person to be arrested. He had never suggested any name to either of them. No one came to him and told him about the interference by Shivlingappa, although it was mentioned in the papers. There was no conspiracy between Marston and him to suppress the Khilafat, or temperance or Congress movements. He was concerned with these movments so far as the preservation of law and order and liberty of the subject were concerned.

You were to see that the liquor shopkeepers were not molested, or those who were going there not molested and there was order and preservation of peace.—I say law and order apart from the liberty of the subject, meaning that those who wanted to drink might be at liberty to do so without any molestation.

He had received complaints from the liquor shop-keepers about molestation to their customers. He had instructed his subordinates that force and violence should not be allowed to be used. He had not received any complaint from any person or committee as to the manner of investigation by the District Magistrate. Marston was at Nasik before, and he had nothing to do with his transfer to Dharwar.

You say in your plaint that you have suffered in your reputation by reason of these articles? Will you tell us how?—I find that in many cases my previous Indian friends treat me with reserve and certain amount of suspicion, and I find that the cordial relations which I had with them previously, are not the same as before, especially among my old Gujrati friends, some of whom have given me to understand that if I had gone to the Northern Division, which I had at one time contemplated, I should have been subjected to a sort of boycott, involving the cessation of all supplies, and I may say even of food. Generally speaking, I am not regarded in the same way as I was before; but as a tyrant and not a well-wisher of the people and consequently my work as an executive officer of the Government is more difficult to perform.

Before that no allegations were ever made against him in his official capacity. He had served in all the divisions of the Presidency, and no serious allegations had been made against him, although other allegations were likely to be made. There was nothing of a political nature, of oppressing the people, said against him.

This finished his examination-in-chief.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. B. J. Desai then cross-examined the plaintiff.

Mr. Marston was the District Superintendent of Police at Dharwar and he could not give the date when he ceased to be that. Shivlingappa was still the Sub-Inspector at Dharwar. He continued to be the District Magistrate of Dharwar till March 1922. He took charge of his office as Collector sometime in February 1921. It was stated in the plaint. Mr. Emmanuel was the District Magistrate of Dharwar before him. Priestly was the D. S. P. at Dharwar when he joined there and Marston succeeded him when he relinquished office.

At your instance?—No.

Was he the D. S. P. at Nasik when you were the District Magistrate there?—Yes.

Did he happen to be friendly with you?—Yes.

And your methods of administration agreed?—Certainly.

When you arrived and took charge of your office in Dharwar N. C. O. movement as well as Khilafat movement were in active progress?—Yes.

As a part of these movements there was a campaign against drink and against foreign cloth?—There was a campaign against drink and a campaign against foreign cloth. It was not active when I took charge.

No active steps were taken before you assumed office to counteract either of these two movements?—Not that I know of.

And when you took charge you started taking active steps in that direction?—Yes.

You are very zealous about counteracting these two movements?—I was very zealous about counteracting breach of law or order or of the liberty of the subject arising out of these two movements.

When you began to take steps to counteract these movements, can you point out to anything showing any breach of law, or order, or liberty of the subject arising out of these two movements?—Yes.

Tell us—Such as this information—as putting of men on donkeys with their faces blackened and turned towards the tails of the animals.

Do you know?—No.

To your personal knowledge?—No.

You ought to know that?—No.

In themselves had you any objection to those movements?—I have already told you that the second movement came afterwards? Whenever they came, had you any objection to these two movements?—*Per se* none whatever.

CIRCULARS ABOUT N. C. O. MOVEMENT.

He had issued circulars to his subordinates about the N.C.O. movement on the 25th May 1921. He probably issued them. They were issued under the orders of Government.

Mr. Kanga then produced the circular at the request of Mr. Desai.

The Plaintiff admitted that he had issued instructions saying that it was a good opportunity for them to distinguish themselves etc. V. B. Joshi was the Chairman or the President of the District Congress Committee at Dharwar. He knew Divaker and Kabbur. He did not know whether they were active members of the Congress. He did not know Krishnarao Mudwedker previous to July 1. He only knew some of them (and plaintiff mentioned them from the list given to him.) He also knew some of the members of the Khilafat Committee. There were about half-a-dozen persons in Dharwar. Kabbur and Divaker had to do with the "Karmvir" Press there. They had to do with the management of the press.

When did you say the movement against foreign cloth took any active shape?—Well, of course, the movement against foreign cloth was there for some years but it became more active than previously about 1921. He had no confidential list of the active workers in the two movements. Whenever any active work, etc., was brought to his notice by means of a report etc., he knew of the persons doing that work, otherwise he had no list.

You know a man called N. S. Desai of Kallapur?—Yes.

He was one of the Congress workers?—I know him to be an adherent of the Congress party.

Did you recommend his *vatan* to be forfeited?—I did.

Did you recommend to Government the withdrawal of the pension of V. B. Joshi?—Yes.

Did you get enquiries to be made as to the holdings of G. B. Deshapande and H. R. Desai as to the holdings of their land?—Yes, I did. I can not be quite sure of that.

Was that with the object of getting their land forefeited?—It was with the object of taking action against them, if necessary.

Before the 1st of July had you made any recommendations as regards the persons in your district about the forfeiture of their 'vatans' and land?—No I don't think so. I do not remember at all.

It is not a question of thinking?—It is a question of thinking.

Remember as much as you can?—I am trying to do so, but I can not remember everything.

The active workers in the N. C. O. movement were generally Brahmins?—Yes, largely.

And did you put up non-Brahmins to counter-act their work?—No, I did not put up anybody.

What is Shivlingappa by caste?—Talwar or Bedar, something like Bedar.

You know Shantvirappa Mensinkai?—Oh yes.

He counteracted the movement of N. C. O.?—Not that I know of. You mean the Dewan Bahadur?

Mr. Desai: That is it. I shall come to it.

That is why you recommended him for the Dewan Bahadurship?—I do not think I recommended him.

In fact the honour was confered on him while you were the District Magistrate?—The honour was conferred upon him for the work which he did in connection with the Cooperative Bank.

Besides the circulars which have been put in, did you give any instructions to your subordinates with regard to the steps to be taken to counteract the movement?—I object to your question. I did not counteract the movement in that way—only counteracting the illegitimate effects of the movement. I did not counteract the movement *per se*. I do not think I did. But it might be from other points of view.

Was it not your view that these movements in all other aspects were wrong?—Certainly not.

You approve of the boycott of foreign cloth?—I am in favour of stimulus being given to the production of indigenious cloth.

You approve of the boycott of foreign cloth?—No.

I take it that you approve of the campaign against drink?—I believe temperance is a good thing.

Campaign against drink: total prohibition?—I would not go so far as that. Campaign against drunkenness, I agree.

You felt that the campaign tended to affect Government revenues?—I had nothing to do with the Government revenue.

COMPULSORY IMPRESSMENT OF LABOUR.

The Abkari licensees at Dharwar were the two Karakas, and he had not received collectively any application that the N. C. O. movement had affected their sales of drink, but individually he had received many complaints. There was a sort of compulsory impressment of labour at Dharwar in vogue when the officials went on tours. It was neither compulsory, nor voluntary. It was between the two. The local adherents of N. C. O. tried to prevent touring officers from obtaining means of transport by whatever means. He was not at Nasik when the Malegaon riots took place.

You were posted to Dharwar as the strong man in the service in order to counteract the N. C. O. and the Khilafat movements?—I was never told so.

You know that that was the object?—Certainly not.

It was a mere coincidence that the movement to counteract on the part of the officials started after you became District Magistrate of Dharwar?—No, it was not mere coincidence. Because the activities of the N. C. O. became much more acute about that time.

Was it apprehended when you were appointed there that it was tending towards some acute condition?—Government did not take me into their confidence.

He had not transferred the case of the Khilafat volunteers to the file of the Mamlatdar of Dharwar from that of the Hon. Magistrate. Possibly the case was within the jurisdiction of the Hon. Magistrate, or any other Megistrate. It was tried by the Mamlatdar and the complainant was a Bhangi who was employed in the Police head-quarters. He could not say whether he made an order as the District Magistrate for a trial of the case by Fernandez, the Mamlatdar. It was likely he made the order. On the first of July he apprehended trouble, on account of the judgment on the two volunteers. He was not consulted as to whether any steps were to be taken. He did not remember having any conversation with the Police officers about the step to be taken after the judgment. He had made arrangment to get himself informed after the judgment was passed. He went to the place where firing took place for the first time about 8-30 on 1st July. There was nothing in the behaviour of the crowed which was there at the time to call for their dispersal. He did not take any steps to disperse the crowd when he reached there. He met Shivlingappa.

The telegram that he sent on the 2nd July was not on the information supplied by Shivlingappa.

Counsel then read out portions after portions of the telegram to Government and deponent denied that he had seen the occurrences, as most of them had happened before he had arrived at the place.

On whose information did you send the information?—There was no supplying of information. I was there from 8-30 to 12 p.m. and so on, and do you suggest that I was not there doing my work?

Don't ask questions.—I am not.

You are asking questions.—No.

Kemp J: The question is from whom did you get this information?

Answer: I object to his saying that the information was supplied. He then made the report on the information. The statement made in the telegram as to the alleged riot prior to 8-30 p.m. was made on the information given to him. The other statements were also based on the information supplied to him. Asked whether the telegram sent to Government that the information supplied to the "Bombay Chronicle" was incorrect was based on information supplied to him? witness said it was so. He was requested if he desired to do so, to appear before the enquiry set on foot by the Congress Committee and he did not accept their invitation.

About the 7th July a representative of "The Chronicle" saw him.

Did he put you any questions regarding the threat it was alleged you held out to Kabbur and Divakar?—I think he did. I did not answer them.

It was suggested to him whether he was tolerant towards the N. C. O. movement, and he wanted to know the meaning of the word "tolerant" or "over-tolerant." It all arose in this way. The deponent was asked whether he was bitter or violent or oppressive towards the movement, and then the questioner went on to the other extreme meaning that he tolerated or encouraged such things. If the meaning of "tolerant" was submissive, then he was certainly not. He could not remove the wounded men before about 1½ hours owing to want of a conveyance, as the people whom he had asked to bring one would not. He attended the Police station when De Silva was making enquiries, but he was not in touch with him. He was never informed of the progress of the investigations and of the arrests that were going to be made. He had nothing to do with the investigations. He did not know that arrests were going to be made; he was able to infer however. He had tried to get people to serve as panchas.

Before the cross-examination was finished the cae was adjourned.

PATHE CINEMA.

OPENING DATE CHANGED.

Messrs. Pathe ask us to state that it has been necessary to postpone the opening of their Cinema until Saturday July 12th. A considerable amount of work has had to be done to transform the Royal Opera House into a really up to date picture theatre and it has been found impossible to complete this earlier. The management regrets the alteration but is anxious that the Cinema shall not open until all the arrangements are in thorough order.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee will take place on July 7th, 8th and 9th. The principal business at this meeting will be the consideration of new research schemes and progress reports of the research schemes already in being. The Committee's Technological Laboratory in Bombay has now been sitted up, and will be visited by members attending the meeting. By the permission of the Government of Bombay the Committee will meet in the Bombay Secretariat Committee Room.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 28th June, 1924, the total mortality 576 was 16 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 24.15. These figures compare favourably with those for the 26th week of 1923 when the mortality was 618 and death-rate 26.33 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 712 and death-rate 33.32.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 214 as against nil and 203 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 154 were among infants under one year of age; 16 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 49 attacks and 38 deaths. Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 341 as against 352 for the 26th week of 1923 and 327 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcasted by wireless by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-40 p.m. to-day:—

1. Characteristic Waltzes—Coleridge—Taylor.
1. Valse Bohemienne.
2. Valse Rustique.
2. Spanish Danee No. 2—Moszkowski.
3. Sonata da Camera No. 7—Correlli.
1. Preludio 2. Corrente.
3. Grave.
4. Sarabanda. 5. Giga.
4. Old Viennese Dance Tunes—Kreisler.
(a) Liebeslied. (b) Schon Rosmarin.
5. Morceau—"Chanson Triste"—Tschaikowsky
6. —Hungarian Czardas—Rakoczi—Michiels.
7. News Bulletin.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

DIGAMBER JAIN PUNJAB SABHA.

The following resolution were passed at the Digamber Punjab Prantik Sabha:—

Resolved that this Sabha (The Digamber Jain Punjab Prantik Sabha) in its session held at Panipat on 11th April 1924, under the Presidency of L. Pyare Lal M.L.A. consider the Jain festival. Aftant-Chaudash, which generally falls in the month of September a day of the greatest importance and special religious merit to the Jain Community and regrets that as in the Punjab Province it is not as yet a Gazetted holiday, the Punjab Government should be approached with a request to declare it as Gazetted in all public Institutions and Government Offices to provide facilities for Jains to perform Religious injunctions enjoined on them on this special day.

Resolved that this Sabha (The Digamber Jain Punjab Prantik Sabha) in its session held, at Panipat, on 11th April 1924 express its regret and dissatisfaction at the replies given by Sir Malcolm Hailey, Home Member, Government of India in the Legislative Assembly on 1st March 1924 to the question asked by L. Pyare Lal M.L.A. concerning the Jain community, and prays that in all councils and municipalities there be reserved at least one seat to be filled in either by election or nomination by a member from the Jains. Further resolved that copies of this resolution, to be sent to the Government of India, all Local Governments and the Press.

A RAILWAY OFFICER HONOURED.

The members of the Head-quarter Traffic Staff mustered strong at 6 p.m. on Wednday the 25th June in the Bisset Institute to present an address to Mr. Manilal Dayaram, Assistant Traffic Superintendent on his receiving the title of Rai Sahib conferred on him by the Government of India in the list of Birthday Honours and on his transfer to Baroda as Traffic Superintendent of the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway. After Mr. G. D. Moore had opened the proceedings an address which amongst other things mentioned in brief the career of the Rai Sahib, was read out and presented to him. Mr. Slowright then addressed the gathering, tracing his acquaintance with the Rai Sahib to a very back period of 25 years ago and gave his impressions of the characteristics of the guest of the day. There were then other speeches made and odes and poems sung by some of the members of the staff to all of which the Rai Sahib made a suitable reply and thanked the various officers of the Railway with whom he served and he urged the members of the staff to be loyal to their employers and do the duty honestly and conscientiously.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Harwood League—Y. M. C. A. vs. R. G. A. 101 Co., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Y. M. C. A. "B" vs. Bombay Police, Oval.

FRIDAY, July 4.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Royal Asiatic Society:—A lecture by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Zwemer on the "New World of Islam," at 6 p.m. (S.T.)
S.S. "China" with English Mails expected at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 5.

The S. S. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
4th annual genl. meeting of Central Co-operative Institute (B. B.), Topiwala Bldgs., Sandhurst Road West, 4 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 3 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 6m; Sunset 7h 20m
July 4 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 6m; Sunset 7h 20m.
July 5 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 6 (Sun.) Sunrise 8h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 7 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m
July 8 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 9 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per S.S. "Shuja" via., Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Dr. Ghurye will not be able to lecture in Sociology to-day (Thursday), owing to indisposition.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The American Consulate in Bombay will be closed on Friday, (4th instant) the Independence Day anniversary in the United States.

THE BALSARA TUTION CLASS UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Balsara Tuition Class Union will be held on Sunday, (the 6th inst.) at the Office of the Zoroastrian Association, 12, Princess Street, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

"CHRIST AND INDEPENDENCE."

Mr. Manilal H. Parekh will deliver a lecture on "Christ and Independence" in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

S. S. "SULTANIA."

The agents of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, have received intimation from Aden to the effect that S.S. "Sultania" has sailed from there in the afternoon of 1-7-1924.

BHARATA ITIHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDALA.

The Bharata Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandala Poona, will celebrate its anniversary to-day (Thursdy), when essays on various historical subjects will be read from 8 to 10 a.m. in the morning and 5-30 to 8 p.m. in the evening. Historical ballads will be sung from 9-30 p.m. onwards.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The second ordinary meeting of the current session will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. P. J. Score, will read a paper on "Steel windows their suitability for modern construction in India," in the Architectural rooms of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Fort, (opp. Crawford Market). President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, F. R. I. B. A. will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A whole day's trip to the Bassein Fort is arranged on Sunday, (6th inst.). The subscription is Rs. 3 per head. Those desirous of joining should at once send in their names to the Hon. Secretary for Trips. Details will be notified at the Elocution Competition on Saturday (5th inst.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the above Conference will be held in the Servant Society Hall on Saturday (the 5th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. to express the opinion of Bombay Labour on the question of Industrial Disputes Bill to be passed in the Local Legislative Council; and to discuss the question of holding a Menials' Conference in Bombay.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the above Society will be held on Sunday (the 6th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mr. Shantaram Bhau Hatker, 4, Mughbat Cross Lane, Girgaum, Bombay to consider the following:—(1) to purchase nursing implements (2) to consider application for help from students (3) to alter the rules and any other business that will come forward. All members are requested to attend punctually.

THE LATE PROF. ACHARYA.

A meeting of the students of the Wilson College was held in the College Hall on the 30th June to express their sorrow on the lamentable death of Professor S. G. Acharya. Rev. Mackenzie, the Principal of the College president. It was decided to send a message of condolence to the relatives of the late Prof. Acharya. After a silent prayer for the departed soul the meeting dispersed.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY BRANCH.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute will be held on Saturday (the 5th inst.) at the Servant's of India Society's Hall to transact the following business:—(1) To adopt the annual report and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1923-24. (2) To elect the office bearers and the managing committee for 1924-25. (3) Such other business as may be duly brought forward. The 5th of July being also the Co-operators Day, it is hoped you will make it convenient to attend. Prominent co-operators will address the meeting which will be followed by a social.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1924.

"A COLOSSAL HOAX."

Lord Lytton has characterised the movement at Tarkeshwar as a colossal hoax. Such a description, in our view, would more appropriately apply to the proceedings of the Bengal Government against the detenus under Regulation III of 1818. Lord Lytton says he himself, too senior judges and the Viceroy had gone through the evidence and were of opinion that "no man was being detained against whom evidence was not inconclusive." If, as he suggests, the evidence is "not inconclusive," what prevents Lord Lytton's Government from producing that evidence in a regular court of law and bringing home the offence to the prisoners? Neither Lord Lytton nor the Viceroy has satisfactorily answered this question and yet they want the public to believe that the Government of Bengal have ample evidence that would establish the guilf of the prisoners! From their experience of the blunders of the Bengal Government in the past, as witness the deportations of Messrs. Krishna Kumar Mitra, Aswini Kumar Dutt and others, the public are justified in refusing to place implicit faith in the bare declarations of officials, however high, about the guilt of persons clapped into jail without a trial. Did not the spokesmen of the Bengal Government at the time vehemently declare that Messrs. Mitra, Dutt and others, were dangerous revolutionaries who were conspiring to subvert the Government established by law? Was not the evidence in the possession of the authorities, then, also declared to be "conclusive"? If, as was proved to the hilt later, the Bengal Government were seriously misinformed and were led into the perpetration of a grave injustice, what is the guarantee that they are more reliably informed now and that they are not once again the victim of police misrepresentation? The action of Lord Lytton's Government is not only ill-judged but also, as we have repeatedly shown, wholly un-constitutional. If constitutes, further, a distince breach of the faith with the public and a challenge to their self-respect. The Government of India Committee presided over by the then Law Member, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and including Sir William Vincent, the then Home Member, as one of the members, had made a recommendation, which was accepted by the Government of India, that this Regulation should not be used except to control "the movements of certain persons in order *to protect the inflammable frontiers of India* from internal commotion and for the due maintenance of *alliances* formed by the British Government with *foreign Powers*, the preservation of tranquillity in *the territories of the Native Princes* entitled to protection, and for the security of British Dominions from *foreign hostility* (our italics)". The italicised words show how the Regulation is being abused by its application to persons whose cases obviously cannot come under the categories to which the use of the Regulation was to be restricted and against whom the Government cannot prove anything in a court of law. But that is not all. As Lala Lajpat Rai pointed out the other day in the article he contributed to the "New Leader," Lord Lytton has added a feather to his cap by using the Regulation against persons *acquitted* by a court of justice. For all these reasons, the official justification of the present deportations constitutes a colossal hoax on the people of Bengal.

THE JAITO SENTENCES.

The entire Indian public will regard the extremely harsh sentences imposed on the leaders of the first Shahidi Jatha as an insult added to the injury which the Jatha as a whole has sustained at the hands of the Nabha administration. If the sentences are intended either to justify, in the eyes of the world at large, the dispersal of the Jatha by fire-arms, or to cow down those Akalis who are carrying on the Gurdwara movement and who have still not been deprived of their freedom, we are afraid these objects will not be served. Not all the official communiques, statements in Assembly and Parliament and enquiries conducted under official auspices, have succeeded in convincing the world that the Jatha carried fire-arms or used them, either in an offensive or defensive capacity, against the Nabha officials and soldiery. So long as that central fact is not proved beyond a shadow of doubt by a proper enquiry commanding the confidence of the public, the justification for the firing on the Jatha must, in their eyes, fall to the ground. Even assuming for the moment that a few fire-arms were in the possession not of the members of the Shahidi Jatha but of the Droli Jatha, as suggested in official quarters, there is no evidence to show that the members of the former Jatha were aware of this fact. The leaders now sentenced are members of the Shahidi Jatha and could not have been aware of any stray arms carried by the huge following. Since the members of the Shahidi Jatha did not themselves wield fire-arms, what is the justification for the draconian sentences imposed on the leaders of the Jatha? Even if one accepts the official version, the punishment can only be interpreted as vicarious. The Magistrate has undoubtedly taken too distorted and harsh a view of the behaviour of the Jatha. The sentences cannot, and should not be allowed to, stand by any Government which places the least value on public approbation of its measures.

"THE GITA AND THE CORAN."

We publish elsewhere a very interesting letter on "The Gita and the Coran," from Mr. Shivam in response to Munshi Mahmud Khan which shows the author's zeal for Hindu-Muslim unity. The present writer differs in opinion somewhat from both Munshi Mahmud Khan and Mr. Shivam, as to the Islamic teaching with regard to sacrifice. Sacrifice of animals, in common parlance, means propitiatory sacrifice, the very idea of which is utterly abhorrent to the teaching of Islam. The Festival of Sacrifice shortly to be celebrated by the Muslims is not an occasion for the sacrifice of animals to propitiate Almighty God (perish the thought from every human mind!). It is instituted in perpetual remembrance of the sacrifice of Abraham, which was the end of human sacrifice for the Semitic race. In Abraham's case an animal was substituted for the human victim (his own son), but the slaughter of the animal was not the sacrifice of Abraham. The sacrifice of Abraham is thus described in the Coran: "When his Lord said unto him: Surrender-He said: I do surrender to the Lord of all the Worlds."

The verb which we have here translated by surrender is in Arabic *Aslam* and the noun of that verb is *Islam*. In another passage the Holy Coran says: "Verily religion with Allah is Islam"—that is to say, the essence of all religion, the only part of it which reaches to Almighty God, is the sacrifice of Abraham: the surrender of man's soul and body, will and purpose to the will and purpose of the Lord of Creation. How is it possible for a scripture, which exalts that one essential sacrifice so plainly that "Islam" is the name given to the faith it preaches, to enjoin what is commonly meant by "animal sacrifice?" The slaughter of animals is enjoined on Muslims as a part of almsgiving, the sacrifice of something of their property to feed the poor; and on the Festival of Sacrifice it is to commemorate the mercy of Allah to the first of those who made the great Surrender, Abraham. On this occasion, too, it is as an act of charity, to feed the poor, and not as a propitiatory offering to the Deity that slaughter of animals is ordained and practised. What has misled many people is the solemn terms in which the slaughter of animals is licensed; which signifies that the taking of life is a serious matter and not to be undertaken lightly by Believers in the Lord of Life. Death and killing are a part of the law of life; the lower orders in creation being given as a prey or sacrifice to feed the higher and man to whom has been given the Vice-Royalty of this earth, with consciousness, must be mindful of his high responsibility and observe in all things the limits imposed by Allah. Whenever he kills an animal for food, the Muslim has to think of his own sacrifice: that his life is at the service and the mercy of Allah, just as the life of animals has been placed by Allah at man's service and man's mercy. Thus, though 'animal sacrifice'—in the common acceptation of the term—is quite abolished by Islam, the killing of animals for food is made lawful only in the spirit of sacrifice; never in the spirit of lust or cruelty.

We cannot leave this subject without mention of a point of great importance to Hindu-Muslim unity—the question of cow-sacrifice. It is the duty of those who make the great Surrender—Islam—explained above, to take care to eliminate everything which can possibly come between the vision of their souls and God. In the chapter of the Holy Coran entitled "The Cow", it is told how the children of Israel carried with them out of Egypt a sneaking love for the religion of Egypt, which involved cow-worship. The children of Israel were the Muslims of those days. When their Prophet left them for a while, they set up the golden calf, an idol, and paid to it the worship due from them to Allah only; and after Moses had destroyed the calf, they went on worshiping in secret a heifer of a colour near to golden. Moses was made aware of this, and ordered them to sacrifice that heifer. They prevaricated as long as they could pretending that they did not know what cow was meant, that cows seemed all alike to them and so on; till Moses had described the heifer so distinctly that they could no longer feign bewilderment. "So they sacrificed her, but against their will." That is the only case in which the slaughter of a cow rather than any other animal is mentioned in the Coran as having been enjoined upon believers. We would point out that it was not because the Egyptians worshipped the cow that the Children of Israel were told to sacrifice it, but because they themselves—professors of Islam, the great Surrender—had placed the creature as an obstacle between their souls and God. If the Indian Muslims take to heart the lesson of that story told for man's instruction, they would not look at their neighbours but at themselves: they would seek the thing which they have placed between their souls and God, and sacrifice it as a part of their Islam. It is no part of Islam to seek to offend the susceptibilities of others. On the subject of Hindu beliefs concerning Prophets, Mr. Shivam's remarks are very interesting. They seem to the present writer to be covered by that passage in the Coran where the men of Mecca are described as mocking Muhammad (God bless and keep him) and saying: "What manner of Prophet is this. He eats food and walks in the streets?" In their legends they had made the former Prophets supernatural beings. And Allah told Muhammad: "Not one of the Apostles whom We sent before thee but ate food and walked in the streets." The present writer has been often puzzled while in India by the frequency with which the claim is made that Sufism is a form of Hinduism. As a student of the great works of the Arabic and Turkish Sufis—he has, alas! no first-hand knowledge of the Persian but he is told that Persian Sufis do not differ from them greatly—he would have said that Sufism was intense and inmost Islam, the spirit as compared with the letter, the flame itself as compared with the glow from the flame. He is perplexed by Mr. Shivam's remark concerning Monism, unless it means that at a certain stage of intensity such terms lose their meaning altogether for the soul, being lost in the glory of Him who is One for all of us.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA.

At the International Labour Conference, which is being held at Geneva, replying to the criticism that the Government of India had not yet established free public employment agencies, though they had ratified the Washington Unemployment Convention, Sir A. G. Chatterjee, the spokesman of the Government of India, is reported to have stated that "there was no industrial unemployment in India" and that as regards agricultural unemployment, they had already adopted "an excellent system" of dealing with it. Unless Sir A. C. Chatterjee means by the "excellent system" the opening of relief works in times of famine, we fail to see to what else he can refer. Does he suggest that except when people are actually on the verge of death from starvation as a result of scarcity of foodstuffs, unemployment among the agricultural classes need not be a matter of concern to the Government? The relief works, together with gratuitous relief in the shape of food-doles, are opened by the Government only where there is a regular famine. Ordinary agricultural distress, however widespread, does not, in official eyes, constitute a "famine" as defined in the Famine Code. Migrations of people by hundreds, if not thousands, may take place in a district, and hundreds of cattle may be starving for want of fodder, yet, as we have not seldom seen in the case of several districts in Orissa, Gujarat, Bengal and Madras, during the last four years, the authorities may refuse to declare that famine conditions as described in the Famine Code prevail, and may on that account decline to open any relief works. It would be a travesty of the truth to deny that unemployment on a large scale had prevailed for months together in areas which had not been officially declared to be famine-stricken. Can Sir A. C. Chatterjee point to any measures taken by the local Governments to combat such unemployment?

As regards industrial unemployment, Sir A. C. Chatterjee's remark that there is no such thing in India is truly amazing and speakes volumes for the solicitude of the official world in this country for the welfare of the working classes. Why do members of the once prosperous artisan classes, apart from the agricultural classes, flock to industrial cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and so on, inspite of the miserable lives they are compelled to lead in these cities? Are they attracted merely by the lure of the so-called higher wages? Is it not largely because starvation is facing them in their own districts that they are abandoning their ancient callings and rushing like moths into the furnace of these industrial cities? When they come to these cities, do all of them get employment? Are there not thousands of the working class in Bombay alone who know not whether to-morrow they will have a full meal or not? Are conditions in other industrial cities much better than in Bombay?

Then there is the question of unemployment among the educated class, which Sir A. C. Chatterjee ignores altogether. How many hundreds, if not thousands, in Bombay alone, belonging to this class, are out of employment every month? The same state of things prevails in all large cities. There may be differences of opinion as to how best to get rid of such unemployment both among the educated and industrial classes, but as to the fact of unemployment itself on a large scale there can be no question, however much the official world may contend that there is no unemployment worth noticing. Let the Provincial Governments open free employment bureaus in a few important places and then let them see whether there are not a sufficient number of the unemployed to engage their attention and tax all their resources. The present policy of the official world in India is like that of the ostrich who hideth his head in the sand. If the Government of India wish to face the task, like all progressive and enlightened Governments in the West, they should call upon the Provincial Governments to set up machinery at once both to ascertain the extent of the prevailing unemployment and to devise measures to remove it. If the Government of India do not move in the matter, the provincial legislatures ought to take steps at once to force the hands of the local Governments to do the needful.

Notes of the Day.

Rolland and Gandhi.

Lucien Price reviewing "Mahatma Gandhi" by Romain Rolland (Century Company, $1.50), in the New York "Nation" writes:—

"Romain Rolland is historian of the inner life of our age. Three times now he has set the seal of his mind and his spirit on an era: before the war; during the war; and after the war: once for the past; once for the present; and once for the future. . . But now for the future. It is Rolland's life of Gandhi. Here East meets West; Europe turns to Asia; a pacifist thinker writes the biography of a pacifist man of action. The book is a milestone at historic crossways. Dramatic as is this juxtaposition of personalities, it would be easy to overlook the actual significance of this volume, and for more reasons than one. First, the stark austerity of the writing. . . The result is a book so easy to read that superficial readers, after once galloping through it, will be betrayed into thinking they have possessed themselves of its content. Not so fast! The method of M. Rolland in this curt brevity of fact-presentation is to set forth the life events of his figure in such a musical scoring or narrative that the spirit of the man will shine through his action. . . . We of the West are like the heathen in that we think we shall be heard for our much speaking; and our writers for the most part, even some of the best of them, share this idolatory. Our books must be frequent; they must be long; they must be factual, exhaustive—and exhausting. It is only one more symptom of our prevailing malady of materialism, attacking the intellect itself. We have yet to learn and to value that kind of writing which gives us pages strewn with seedling-ideas to be picked up and nourished in the consciousness for what they may bring forth of our own. For the book, like the man, should be creative. Not 'What does it tell me?' but 'What does it tell me to tell myself?' For such is the chaos of the modern world that explicitness of instruction has ceased to be virtue: what we want is spiritual prompting. Like Wagner, we feel that 'Henceforth the life-stream must flow not from without but from within.'"

"A Figure of Prophecy."

The writer proceeds:—

"There are, in the East, writings which are meant to be read only in order that they may be made the subject of prolonged and conscious meditation. To read them with a merely acquisitive intellect and to step there is as futile as to peruse a chart of gymnastic exercises and expect to grow muscle without performing the motions. Romain Rolland's 'Mahatma Gandhi' is such a book. It can be read through in two hours. But it contains material which can hardly be assimilated within the span of a single life-time. For it is packed with the germ-ideas of a new age and a new order of humanity. When one finishes his study of Tolstoi's 'The Kingdom of God Is Within You', the classic exposition of non-violence as voiced in Europe at the close of the nineteenth century, there remains the feeling that wide margins of individual thinking have been left for the reader to do on his own account, if he would relate this doctrine to common life. When one finishes his first reading of Rolland's 'Gandhi' one feels that this margin of thinking left at the end of Tolstoi's work has been, to a large extent, completed, and, furthermore, that this thought has already in India been translated into the language of heroic action. The word has become flesh and, whether we wit or nay, has dwelt among us. For Gandhi is a figure of prophecy. He is the oriental mystic become occidental man of action. One feels, on holding in his consciousness these germ-thoughts of such infinite potency, that he is entertaining the seeds of a new age. Here are the raw materials of the future, and all presented so quietly, so simply, with such serenity that the knowledge-mongers and the sensation-seekers would race past, never guessing this to be the seat of at once the new and the ancient wisdom."

Hysterics.

Col. Gidney need not have worked himself up into hysterics at the meeting of the Bengal Association, if his intention was only to prevail upon the various Anglo-Indian associations to amalgamate with one another in the interests of communal solidarity. Any one not aware of the histrionic talents and past performances of the redoubtable Colonel, must have wondered, when perusing the report of his speech on the occasion, what dreadful and unexpected calamity was threatening to wipe the Domiciled community off the face of India. "The community has a right to live in India", exclaimed the Colonel repeatedly in the course of his speech, as if any one has denied this right to Col. Gidney and his compatriots! He has referred to "the shadow of the spectre of Indianisation growing darker and more sinister as far as the Domiciled community was concerned". But one fails to understand how Indianisation can spell disaster to the community as he suggests. If Col. Gidney and his compatriots are prepared to live in India content, like any other community, to occupy a place in the nation which the innate abilities and capacity for "push" of its members entitle it to occupy, there is no one who will be able to dislodge them from that position. But if the Domiciled community aspires for domination over others, instead of comradeship, on the strength of the privileges it is enjoying at present through the favour of the bureaucracy, then Col. Gidney and his compatriots must plainly be told that India is no place for them and that, as the Colonel himself suggests, they must look to some other part of the Empire, say Nigeria or the West Indies. The Domiciled community need not be alarmed at the shadow of the spectre of Indianisation, if it is prepared to be counted as an Indian community, for Indianisation will benefit it equally with other Indian communities. Let the members of the community first make up their minds that they will live as brothers among Indians, and, not as their masters, and their "right to live" will always remain unchallenged.

M. N. ROY.

A CRITICAL INQUIRY.

THE COMMUNIST PHASE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

III*

In America Roy met with his wife, Evelyn Trent, a graduate of Stanford University and pupil of the well-known pacifist Dr. David Starr Jordan. Evelyn Roy and "Manendranath Roy" have run in harness for eight or nine years, rising from a position of great poverty to an honoured position in the International Communist organisation.

Roy could not accept the pacifist viewpoint, and soon wrote against it, from a partially socialist position. Such academic exercises were not long for him. In June, 1916, he was arrested in New York in connection with what called "The Hindu-German Conspiracy",—after passing with his wife through a time of great privation, rendered endurable only by the devoted labour of Evelyn Roy. Just previous to the arrest of Roy, news had arrived that Mexico could provide an opening for work, so with a letter of introduction to General Obregon, then Governor of Yucatan, Mr. and Mrs. Roy fled from the United States.

In Mexico.

The English officer of the Indian police came over to America to conduct the case for extradition. He stayed for a year, during which period two applications were made to the Mexican Government for the extradition of Roy. The Carranza Government, however, recognised the right of political asylum. Though Roy could do next to nothing for India while in Mexico, it proved to be the school for socialism to both him and his wife. Besides studying, both took an active part in the Mexican Labour movement. The Socialist party was in a very disorganised condition, and with the co-operation of a few Mexicans, and some Americans who had fled to evade the "draft", Mr. and Mrs. Roy began the reorganisation of the party.

Marxism was practically unknown in Mexico, Latin-American workers being principally dominated by anarchist or by syndicalist ideas. The task of organising a Socialist party was therefore very difficult. The first Congress was composed of the most heterogeneous elements, its only virtue being the proletarian character of the majority of the delegates. The party succeeded in combating the Anarcho-Syndicalist leaders as well as the reactionary agents

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of June 30 and July 1.

ONE MORE DEFEAT.

WAR CHARGES VALIDITY BILL IN LORDS.

NEGATIVED BY 28 VOTES TO 23.

LONDON, July 2.

The Government suffered their eighth defeat, this time in the Hous eof Lords, last evening when the second reading of the War Charges Validity Bill was negatived by 28 votes to 23.—Reuter.

LABOUR DEFEAT.

GOVT. TO ACCEPT AMENDMENT IN PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, July 1.

In the House of Commons referring to last night's defeat, Mr. Snowden indicated that Government had decided to accept in principle the amendment which was carried.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND LAUSANNE TREATY.

DELAY IN RATIFICATION.

LONDON, July 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ponsonby explaining the delay in the British ratification of the Lausanne Treaty said that this was not possible until all Dominions had ratified it. The only oustanding State was the Irish Free State.—Reuter.

IRELAND'S RATIFICATION.

LONDON, July 2.

Dublin.—The Dail has ratified the Lausanne Treaty without division. Mr. Fitz-Gerald, Minister for External Affairs, said that the object of ratification was to emphasise that a state of peace existed between the Free State and Turkey.

Major Bryan Cooper, referred to the Irish graves in Gallipoli and expressed the opinion that the Irish Government should have been represented at Lausanne.—Reuter.

"THEIR FIRST AND CHIEF FRIEND."

GEN. HERTZOG'S SPEECH AT NATIONALIST BANQUET.

LONDON, July 1.

Pretoria.—In a speech at the Nationalist Banquet in his honour, General Hertzog declared that the British would always be, so far as he and his Government were concerned, their first and the chief friend. Unfortunately, in the past, there had been accusations against them because they had insisted on the doctrine of South Africa first; but many of the accusers were now with them on this point. It would always be their aim to cooperate with Britain and heartily with the rest of the Dominions. (Applause).—Reuter.

GENERAL SMUTS.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED TO ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, July 1.

Cape Town.—General Smuts has been returned unopposed for Standerton.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE'S MEETING

PROPOSAL TO BUILD CHANNEL TUNNEL.

LONDON, July 2.

It is understood that the meeting of the Committee on Imperial Defence last evening attended by all members in addition to the ex-Premiers Baldwin, Lloyd George and Asquith negatived the proposal to build the Channel Tunnel.—Reuter.

SILVER COINS OF THE SOVIET.

LONDON, July 1.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Charles Omau, Mr. Snowden said that silver coins which were being struck in the Royal mint for the Soviet were nine hundred fine. No change was contemplated in fineness of the British token of silver.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water

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LORD OLIVIER AS SECRETARY.

MATTER OF SELF-CONGRATULATION

RECEPTION BY AN INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, July 1.

Lord Olivier was given a reception by the National Indian Association. There were many prominent people present. Replying to the welcome Lord Olivier thought that he himself was fortunate in becoming Secretary of State for India at the time of transition when the feelings of his party might be found more adaptable to the changes which the world was undergoing than those of some other parties. He welcomed the presence of Lord Erleigh, son of "Our trusted and high-minded Viceroy."—Reuter.

TYPES OF LIFEBOATS.

DEMONSTRATION IN THE THAMES.

LONDON, July 1.

The people in London were afforded an interesting spectacle to-day of seeing and comparing the types of lifeboats of various nations that were gaily decorated and moored in the Thames. This was in connection with the International Conference on the occasion of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution Centenary celebrations.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LIFEBOAT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 1.

The International Lifeboat Conference has passed a resolution urging all maritime countries which do not possess a Lifeboat Service to organise one and favouring the establishment of an International Lifeboat Organisation on the lines of the Red Cross Society. The resolution is being sent to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE BILL.

REMOVAL OF AN ANOMALY.

LONDON, July 1.

In the House of Commons at the Committee stage of the money resolution authorising expenditure under the Government of India Leave of Absence Bill Mr. Richards pointed out that while the Viceroy could leave India and spend any length of time in America, Asia and other continents he could not come to Europe without vacating his post. The resolution intended to cover the extra expenditure involved in the removal of this anomaly, the whole amount being derivable from Indian revenues. The Committee stage was agreed to.—Reuter.

ANGLO-BURMA OIL CO.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

LONDON, July 1.

The affairs of the Anglo-Burma Oil Company which is now winding up show liabilities of sixteen thousand sterling and assets of thirty-two pence. The total deficiency of contributories is 516,000 sterling. Lord Carrick, Ex-Director, attributes the failure to another Company not completing the contract to pay the balance on three million florin shares which would have provided the Anglo-Burma Company with ample capital to obtain the work and properties it had agreed to buy.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, July 1.

The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire has passed a resolution urging the establishment of an Imperial Wireless chain and urging the Boards of Trade and the Chambers of Commerce to devote increased energy to promoting immigration within the Empire.—Reuter.

AGE OF PENSIONS BILL.

LONDON, July 1.

The Age of Pensions Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons to-day.—Reuter.

MACLAREN'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, July 2.

Hongkong.—Squadron-Leader MacLaren has departed for Foochow.—Reuter.

The "Island Home" mentioned in a Galverston telegram is a British Schooner which was seized outside the three mile limit on November 25th last year on an allegation that she was engaged in liquor trade.—Reuter.

GERMAN NOTE.

UNFAVOURABLE IMPRESSION.

ALLIES' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, July 1.

Paris.—The German note has created a note of unfavourable impression in competent Allied quarters. The question of date on which the inspection will end is not likely to create difficulties while respecting the idea of the fixed date the Allies will probably promise to complete the inspection at the earliest possible date compatible with thoroughness. Two more serious obstacles are firstly, the absence of any mention of the five conditions which the Ambassadors' Conference declared must be carried out before the Control was handed over to the League of Nations, and secondly, a stipulation for a preliminary agreement with regard to the ways and means of carrying out the inspection. There is no reason to anticipate that the Ambassadors will forego satisfaction on the five conditions while a preliminary agreement must not imply restriction fully to exercise the right of inspection.—Reuter.

ANTI-AMERICAN SPIRIT.

REMOVAL OF AMERICAN FLAG IN TOKYO.

LONDON, July 1.

The Japanese Embassy announces that shortly after noon to-day a young man lowered and carried off the American flag flying on a flagstaff on the site of the American Embassy in Tokio which was destroyed by an earthquake. The Japanese police chased him but did not catch him. The authorities have immediately taken all steps to discover the perpetrator.—Reuter.

U. S. A. UNPERTURBED

LONDON, July 2.

Washington.—The State Department attaches but little importance to the flag incident at Tokyo which it declares to be the act of irresponsible individuals.—Reuter.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

POSITION GETTING WORSE.

LONDON, July 1.

In a speech at Manchester Sir Charles Macara said that the position as regards both American and Egyptian cotton spinning and manufacturing instead of improving was becoming rapidly worse. The present short time movement had proved insufficient to meet the situation.—Reuter.

RACE FOR U. S. PRESIDENCY.

MCADOO THE FAVOURITE.

LONDON, July 2.

New York.—The Democratic Convention has already balloted thirty times without producing a definite result for its object of selecting a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. McAdoo continues to hold a substantial lead over Governor Smith, but is not successful in obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority. Davis, the former Ambassador in London, is the third in running.—Reuter.

EPINARD LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, July 2.

Epinard will embark at Southampton on 4th instant for America to compete in a series of races with American horses.—Reuter.

The Minister of Labour informed on Wednesday meetings of parties to the Building Trade dispute that he would cause a Public Court inquiry to be held into the cause of the dispute.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI AT AHMEDABAD.

WITHDRAWAL OF PENALTY CLAUSE.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S IMPRESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, June 2.

Interviewed by a press representative, Maulana Mahomed Ali, President, A. I. C. C. said:

"Ever since I came out of prison I have felt that the country wants to see an end put to squabbling among ourselves. It is thirsting for work and once work is commenced without quarrel of theologicians if I may say so about the interpretation of the Congress resolutions and constitution other dissensions too will begin to disappear. The devil has been finding work for idle hands to do. We must now get into competition with the devil and provide a clearer and better work than this absurd wrangling. At Ahmedabad a large section of No-changers from the outset showed that they were not in favour of burning heretics and Mahatma Gandhi true to himself has respected their wishes. I see no reason now why we cannot have a United Congress. And six months of United Congress in which no changers would be free from all worries about what to do with the Swarajists and what Swarajists are going to do would produce results in no way inferior to those of 1921. All this of course depends on the spirit in which we take the proceedings of the Ahmedabad A. I. C. C. meeting. The Swarajists must know that they cannot hope to achieve triumph in opposition to Mahatma Gandhi, for it was not to give them a triumph that so many No-changers spoke for them when they inopportunely left the meeting. It is only because they thought that injustice was being done to them after Delhi and Cocanada settlements that they brought their influence to bear upon Mahatma Gandhi. Had Mahatma been able to see things earlier with his own eyes it would not have been necessary for any one to try to persuade him. For the moment he saw the microcosm of the nation in the A. I. C. C. He without the least suggestion from anybody moved a resolution to repeal the penal clause in the spinning resolution. Ever since I have known him I have been one of his ardent though humble admirers but I can honestly say I never admired him more than when I saw him persuading the No-changers to repeal the penal clause. This meeting of the A. I. C. C. has its lesson for every party and for every Indian and if this lesson is learnt well our success is certain. I appeal to all to ponder over the happenings at Ahmedabad and when they have understood that lesson they should set to work, every man in his own way, and not to loses more time over action or inaction of others."

Asked as to when he was leaving Ahmedabad the Maulana humourously remarked "I am putting myself unreservedly at the service of Mahatmaji, country and non-violence. If it had not been rank blasphemy I would have said "In thy hands O, Lord."

A. I. C. C.

JOY IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 1.

Simla has been following the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee with considerable interest not devoid of anxiety. The seat of the Swarajists' main operations could not be expected to treat the Congress Committee deliberations with contempt. Every phase of the battle that was fought on the first day between the Gandhites and the Swarajists was read in the political circles of Simla with avidity and comments were freely expressed, not only on the exodus of the Swarajists over what they believed, was an unconstitutional and illogical course, adopted by Mahatma Gandhi but also on the later developments such as the climb down of Mahatmaji, in regard to the penalty clause. They have treated the second day's affair as a necessary corollary to the terms of the compromise which Mr. Gandhi accepted, soon after the actual voting strength on the Khaddar resolution was known.

AS THE OFFICIALS SEE.

The officials in Simla form a considerable part and their view of the whole show is, of course, one of jubilation, judging from the remarks uttered here and there. It may be stated that they have come to regard the Congress as an institution not to be taken seriously. The interest they take in its proceedings is perhaps only because of the presence in the Congress of several Swarajists who give so many pin-pricks to Government in the Assembly.

Mahatma Gandhi is considered at present as an extinct volcano which might however, any day under favourable conditions send out its lava and ashes in greater fury than up till now. The bureaucrats in official circles think that Mahatma Gandhi is not only a spent up force, but one who will never be able to raise his head again and that his non-co-operation movement has been given a decent burial.

While this is the extremely wron view of the powers of Mahatma Gandhi and the efficacy of his programme, the opinion they hold about the Swarajists is even more incor

(Continued on next page.)

PATIENCE & COURAGE

MEANS TO SUCCESS.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO VAIKOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 2.

Mr. Gandhi has issued the following message to the Vaikom Satyagrahis through Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer who had come here in connection with the A. I. C. C. meeting and who leaves this evening for Bombay en route to Vaikom:—"The unexpected development in Vaikom puts a serious strain upon the Satyagrahis but two things are needful for success—unlimited patience and unconquerable courage. Patience means non-violence. Let the orthodoxy do its worse. Reformers will take the severest blows without retaliation. Courage means ability to suffer. There must be Satyagrahis enough ready to suffer the most refined tortures. It is my experience that those who fight in a just cause and in the name of God receive justice."

In conformity with Mr. Gandhi's desire the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at its yesterday's session unanimously passed the following resolution on the Vaikom Satyagraha:—"The Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. has read with much regret the reports that Goondas, hired by the orthodox opponents of Vaikom Satyagrahis who are working on behalf of the unapproachables, are let loose on the Satyagrahis; that the latter are mercilessly beaten by the Goondas, and that the Travancore authorities are neglecting their duty of protecting the Satyagrahis against the molestations. The Working Committee trusts that the reports are unfounded and appeals to the Travancore Durbar to extend to the reformers the same protection from hooliganism that is always extended to its subjects by every well ordered Government."

ALLEGED SEDITION.

CASE AGAINST MR. PATHIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

UDAIPUR, July 2.

Hearing of the Sedition Case against Mr. Pathik was resumed on 1st July by a Special Tribunal at Shikarabadi three miles from Udaipur amid hilly forests where Mr. Pathik is kept. The proceedings began with Mr. Laxminarain defence counsel, praying for amendments in the charge which the Court partially made. Accused's statement in India covering 101 pages was read partially by him and partially by Mr. Laxminarain. The statement deals with the history of the popular movement in Rajputana, tyranny of the British and Indian authorities and degradation of the subjects of the States and severely criticised the Mewar's new ministry. All seemed visibly moved. The Court then adjourned for Thursday.

AMERICAN AIRMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The American airmen left Allahabad this morning at about 7-30 a.m. It rained heavily last night but it did not prevent a good start.

DROWNED IN THE JUMNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

Two Indian Christian boys of the American Agricultural Institute were drowned yesterday in the Jumna while fishing. Only one body has been recovered.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 2.

In connection with an application filed by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Bombay for the compulsory winding up of the Development Corporation of India Ltd., and the public examination of the past Directors and officials of the Corporation, Mr. P D. MacPherson one of the past Directors of the said Corporation who was on his way home was publicly examined before a Judicial Commissioner of Bombay and was cross examined by Mr. Billimoria, the official liquidator with a counsel. Other Directors will be examined at Delhi next cold weather.

Official And Personal.

His Excellency and Lady Wilson received Sardar Kaikobad A. Nosherwan Dastur and Mrs. Dastur at Government House on Tuesday.

His Excellency accompanied by Lady Wilson visited the Poona Gayan Samaj at Ramanbag and Raste's Wada on the morning of Tuesday.

"DEFEATED AND HUMBLED."

BUT FIRM IN FAITH.

MAHATMA ON A. I. C. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 2.

Mr. Gandhi has written to the forthcoming number of his "Young India" two long articles dealing with the resolutions passed by the recent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. This being the first public pronouncement of Mr. Gandhi on the subject, great interest attached to it.

"Reporters are rarely able to interest me but one of them did succeed the other day in interesting me in him. I therefore gave him towards the end of the interview more than he had expected. He asked me what I would do if the House was evenly divided. I told him in effect that God would send something to prevent such a catastrophe. I had no idea that my innocent and half humorous remark was prophetic. The proceedings of the A. I. C. C. reminded me of those at Delhi just before I was imprisoned. The disillusionment of Delhi awaited me at Ahmedabad. I had a bare majority always for the four resolutions, but it must be regarded by me as a minority. The House was fairly evenly divided. The Gopinath Saha resolution clinched the issue. The speeches, the result and the scenes I witnessed after was a perfect eye-opener. I undoubtedly regard the voting as a triumph for Mr. C. R. Das, although he was apparently defeated by eight votes, that he could find 70 supporters out of 148 who voted had a deep significance for me. It lighted the darkness though very dimly as yet. Up to the point of the declaration of the poll, I was enjoying the whole thing as a huge joke, though I knew all the while that it was as serious as it was huge. I now see that my enjoyment was superficial. It concealed the laceration that was going on within. After the declaration the chief actors retired from the scene and the House abandoned itself to levity. The most important resolutions were passed with the greatest unconcern. There were flashes of humour sandwitched between these resolutions. Everybody rose on points of order and information. The ordeal was enough to try the patience of any Chairman. Maulana Mahomed Ali came through it all unscathed. He kept his temper fairly. He rightly refused to recognise the "points of information." I must confess that the suitors for fame most cheerfully obeyed his summary rulings. Let not the reader conclude that there was at any stage of the proceedings the slightest insubordination. I have not known many meetings where there was so little acrimony or personalities in the debate as in this even though feelings ran high and the differences were sharp and seriously. I have known meetings where under similar circumstances the Chairmen have found it most difficult to keep order. The president of the A. I. C. C., commanded willing obedience.

AN "OPPRESSIVE SCENE."

All the same dignity vanished after the Gopinath resolution. It was before this House that I had to put the last resolution. As the proceedings went on I must have become more and more serious. Often I felt like running away from the oppressive scene. I dreaded having to move the resolution in my charge. I would have asked for the postponement of the resolution, but for the promise I had made the meeting that I would suggest a remedy, or failing that move a resolution for protecting litigants from the operation of the third resolution which requests resignation from members who do not believe in the principle of the five boycotts, including that of law courts and do not carry them out in their own persons. Protection was intended for those who might be driven to the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants. The resolution that was adopted by the Working Committee and previously circulated among the members did protect them. It was substituted by the one actually passed by the A. I. C. C. as the reader knows it exempts from its operation those who might be covered by the Cocanada resolution. In drafting that amendment I had not protected litigants. I had wished to do so by separate resolution. I had announced the fact at the time of introducing the resolution, and it was this promised resolution that opened for me a way out of darkness invisible. I moved it with the preface that it was in redemption of the morning promise. I mentioned too Mr. Ganghadhar Rao Deshpande was an instance in point. I do not believe in exemptions, and "as far as possibles." But I know that some of the strongest Non-Co-operators have found it difficult to avoid law courts. Unscrupulous debtors have refused payment to Non-Co-operators because of their knowledge that the latter could not sue them. Similarly I know men who have brought suits against Non-co-operators because they would not defend themselves. The curious will be agreeably surprised to discover if they searched among the rank and file of the numerous cases in which Non-Cooperators have preferred to suffer losses to defending themselves or suing. Nevertheless it is perfectly true that representatives have not always been able to keep to the prohibition. The practice therefore has been to wink at suing suits and more often at defending them. The Committee has from time to time also passed rules legalising the practice to a certain extent. I thought that

(Cotnined on next page.)

SPORTING NEWS.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH

SOUTH AFRICANS DEFEATED AGAIN

LONDON, July 1.

The South Africans made a great attempt to save an innings' defeat in the Second Test Match at Lords to-day but their efforts were frustrated by the new ball which came into use when their total was 200 and which the bowlers found to their liking. The outstanding performance of the innings was the batting of Susskind who showed magnificent defence. Catterall was too confident and eventually fell to the stratagem of Tyldesley. The bowling of the English team was good, and their fielding very keen, being occasionally brilliant. The match finished at five o'clock and by coincidence the South Africans were defeated by the same margin as in the first Test. Four thousand spectators watched the closing stages of the game.

FINAL SCORE:—

South Africans' 2nd Innings.—(Concluded)

Susskind, b Tyldesley	53
Taylor, b Gilligan	8
Catterall, c Gilligan, b Tyldesley	45
Blackenberg, c Hobbs, b Fender	15
Faulkner run out	12
Pegler, b Tate	8
Ward, not out	3
Parker, b Tate	0
Extras	24
Total	240.

Bowling Analysis.—South Africans 2nd Innings.—Gilligan two for 54; Tate two for 43; Tyldesley three for 50; Fender one for 25; Hearne one for 35; Woolley nought for nine.

FINAL SCORES.

LONDON, July 2.

Following are the final scores in the county and other cricket matches which started on Saturday:—

Sussex vs. Cambridge University:—Sussex won by 88 runs. Cambridge's second innings totalled 280 Mann making 114. Wensley took 7 for 87.

Derbyshire vs. Leicestershire:—Leicester won by 7 wickets. Leicester's first innings closed for 276. Derby made 69 in their second innings, Geary taking 5 for 19 and Skelding 5 for 40. Leicester made 122 for 3 in their second innings.

Yorkshire vs. Essex:—Yorkshire won on first innings. Essex's first innings closed for 248, Macaulay taking 5 for 73. Yorkshire made 111 in their second innings, Douglas taking 5 for 49 and Hirpin 4 for 33. Essex made 68 for 6 in their second innings.

Hampshire vs. Surrey:—Hampshire won by one wicket. Surrey made 340 in the second innings Gardine and Peach making 50 and 51 respectively. Brown took 5 for 92. Hampshire made 235 for 9 in their second innings, Tennyson and Bowell scoring 64 and 53 respectively.

Warwick vs. Kent:—Warwick won by 8 wickets. Warwick scored 137 for 2 in their second innings. Santall was not out.

Lancashire vs. Notts:—Lancashire won on the first innings. Lancashire's first innings closed for 288. Makepeace contributing 116. Notts scored 221 for three in their second innings and declared, Whysall making 66 and Payton 78 not out. Lancashire made 80 for 2 in their second innings Green contributing 51 not out.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON!

LONDON, July 1.

At Wimbledon to-day the South African Raymond entered the semi-final of the Men's Singles by defeating the American Washburn by three sets to love and Borotra b defeating the American Vincent Richards. The latter who was a favourite was absolutely volleyed out of the championship by the volatile Frenchman, who followed up his services and covered the net and smashed and volleyed Richards' services and forceful drives with wonderful perception and remarkable speed, leaving Richards powerless to stem his onslaught. Raymond's defeat of Washburn was a wonderful performance. Raymond was limping from the effects of injuring his ankle in the Davis Cup contest. Williams' victory over Kingscote was due to the American's deadly drives to the baseline corners.

In the second round of the Mixed Doubles Lycett and Miss Ryan, the holders were defeated by Gilbert and Miss McKane, although the former pair actually won more games, and in the next round Gilbert and Miss McKane beat Condon and Mrs. Mallory. Wheatley and Miss Colyer were also beaten.

In the Ladies' Doubles the American pair Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills defeated Miss Austin and Miss Colyer. Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Shepherd Barron and the American Miss Goss and Mrs. Jessup have entered the semi-final.

PRINCIPAL RESULTS.

Following were to-day's principal results:—

Men's Singles. Fifth round: Raymond beat Washburn 6—0, 7—5, 17—15; Borotra beat Richards 6—4, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles: Second round: Gilbert and Miss McKane beat Lycett and Miss Ryan (Holders) 6—4, 1—6, 8—6.

Third round: Gilbert and Miss McKane beat Condon and Mrs. Mallory 6—3, 6—2; Lamb and Miss Harvey beat Wheatley and Miss Colver 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills beat Miss Austin and Miss Colyer 6—2, 6—4.

LONDON, July 1.

It is authoritatively stated that under doctor's orders, Mlle. Lenglen will not participate further at Wimbledon.—Reuter.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 1.

In soppy weather the second match in the Madras Hockey Tournament between Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles and the Second Madras Royal Field Artillery Brigade was played off this evening in the presence of a big crowd. Play was fast and interesting throughout and after a tough fight, the index of which could not be gauged from the score, the Railwaymen won by seven goals to one.

OLYMPIC FENCING CONTEST.

LONDON, July 1.

Paris.—France has won Olympic Fencing contest by defeating Belgium, Hungary and Italy in finals.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

BACON'S HAT TRICK

101 R. G. A. BEAT G. I. P. PAREL.

The opening stages of Wednesday's first division game between the G. I. P. Parel and 101 R. G. A. was far below expectation. The G. I. P. were not in form and the Gunners could hardly assert their superiority as they did towards the end. There was a great difference in the play of the Gunners in the two periods. Even exchanges opened the contest but the railwaymen soon got a move on in a few minutes Hyde had a splendid opportunity off a pass from the left. He had only to tap the ball to score but to the disgust of his supporters he hit the net behind. Neither attacking line was strong enough to score in the whole of the first half. The Gunners attacked mostly through the left but Callaghan's defensive tactics prevented their scoring. The play on the restart was lethargic and the general impression was that a draw would be the result. The Gunners however bucked up and after persistent efforts Bacon drew first blood of a pass from the left. With a centre from Flood the same player shot a second goal within a few minutes of the first. The railwaymen were penned in their area and their defence was severely tested. Phipps then blundered and let through Bacon who easily got past Alcock and Mawer had no chance against the third goal of Bacon.

Teams were:—

101. R. G. A.:—James; Day and Reaney; Griffiths, Babbage and Gingell; Byrne, Leverdere, Bacon, Frence, Flood.

G. I. P.:—Mawer; Callaghan and Alcock; Phipps, Corr and Shinkfield; Hutchinson, Hyde, Duthie, Henderson and Finnigan.

Referee:—Mr. W. Godwin.

TO-DAY.

Cooperage: 101 R. G. A. vs Y.M.C.A. "A". Oval:—Y.M.C.A. "B" vs Police.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

LUSITANIAN SP. CLUB.

July 6th—Machinnon Mackenzie.
July 27th—Eastern Telegraph Club.
Aug. 10th—16 Stars C. Club.
Aug. 24th—Parsee Cyclist C. Club.
Aug. 31st—Wellington C. Club.
Sept. 7th—Parsee Cyclist C. Club.
Sept. 14th—St. Xavier's College.
Oct. 11th—Bombay Gymkhana "B".
Oct. 12th—Islam Gymkhana.
Oct. 26th—J P Hindoo Gymkhana.
Nov. 9th—Tivimnenses Union.

"TIMES OF INDIA," C. C.

July 5—Imperial Bank of India C. C.
July 12—Office vs. Factory.
July 19—Elphinstone Cricket Club.
July 26—New Hindu C. C.
Aug. 2—Forbes Forbes Campbell.
Aug. 9—Bombay Telephone Co.
Aug. 16thNew Hindu C C.
Aug. 23—B. B. & C. I. C. C.
Aug. 30—Elphinstone C C
Sept. 6.—Young Muslim Sporting Club
Sept. 13—St. Xavier's C. C.
Sept. 20.—Islam Gymkhana.
Sept. 27.—Imperial Bank of India C. C.
Oct. 4.—Bombay Gymkhana.
Oct. 11.—Killick Nixon and Co.
Nov. 1—Office vs. Factory.
Nov. 8.—Young Muslim S C.
Nov. 15.—Persian C. C.

THE NEW VICTORIA MILLS LTD.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 2.

Cawnpore July 2nd:—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the new Victoria Mills Company Limited was held at the Mills' office on 30th June. Mr. Ratcliffe was elected to the Chair. The Chairman read to the meeting a letter received from Messrs. Allen Brothers stating that they were not standing for the appointment as Managing Agents to the Company. The Chairman then announced the decision that the Directors should run the Mill and do without Managing Agents. Mr. A.S. Demello, Secretary, Boulton Brothers with overwhelming odds against him then challenged the accuracy of certain statements made by the New Victoria Mills in their circular letter to their shareholders and to these Mr. Silver replied and said that he vouched for their perfect accuracy. Mr. Demello further stated that it was the intention of the Boulton Bros. to discuss the position of the Mills with the shareholders after the meeting and to decide the best and the most economical method of carrying on the business as the present position of the Mills was according to him unsatisfactory. The Chairman then put to vote the first resolution for the removal of the Boulton Brothers as Managing Agents and on a poll being taken the resolution was negatived. Two other resolutions on the agenda were not voted upon as they were found unnecessary in view of the rejection of the first resolution and the withdrawal of the Allen Brothers. Since this meeting the accounts and report of the Mills for the year ended 31st March, 1924 were published and according to which the Mills showed a loss of approximately five lakhs of rupees for the year. Shareholders have given notice of a change of Directors to strengthen the Board and also of Auditors and it is expected that the ordinary general meeting which is fixed for 16th instant will be well attended as the Company has now decided to do away with the Managing Agents. The strengthening of the Board is engaging the immediate attention of the shareholders.

STRIK IN AHMEDABAD FINE SPG. & WG MILLS

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 2.

Weavers of the Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Mills went on strike at ten a.m. to-day. It is said that as they were used to loitering in groups outside the weaving shed for over two months, passes to go out were issued to them. They worked under this arrangement for more than a week. Yesterday, however, it is said, they threw away the passes, whereupon fresh passes were issued to-day. After working for three hours they have gone on strike. Strikers are not members of the local Labour Union.

MAHATMAJI AT AHMEDABAD.

(Continued from previous page.)

rect. "Now the Congress upon which the Swarajists have been living and whose force they claimed to possess behind them, is now gone and there is an undeniable split between the Gandhites and them. Mahatma Gandhi has completely dished the Swarajists up by his resolutions meant to drive them out of the executive. No longer can the Swarajists say that the country is with them." This in brief sums up the views expressed by the officials who have got to deal with the Swarajists for over four months in the year, but they forget that by such expression of views, they give Mahatma Gandhi and his followers greater credit to Mahatma Gandhi's hold on the country than some of their colleagues do. But the compromise arrived at by the Swarajists and Gandhi perturbs now and then, the easy conscience which they appear to entertain over the fight at Ahmedabad.

SWARAJISTS' VIEW.

While the official view is thus purblind the Swarajists in Simla express deep regret that Mahatma Gandhi should have been the cause of throwing them to the wolves of the bureaucracy. The Swarajists aver that they are as much nationalists as Gandhi and his followers. And Mahatma's attempt to drive the Swarajists out of the Congress executive by his resolutions and that at a time when the attitude of the Swaraj Party is being greatly misrepresented every day, in certain section of the press is deplorable, especially as Mahatma Gandhi has often declared the Swaraj Party as a living factor which cannot be easily ignored. Simla is mainly Swarajist and the general impression is that Mahatma Gandhi ought to have taken more time to examine the pulse of the country before launching on the attempt to cleanse the Congress machinery or reshuffle its executive. But there are a number of No-changers who are emphatically of the view that whatever might be the temporary climb-down of Mahatma Gandhi it is only for a definite purpose and they believe that the great leader of the Non-Co-operation movement will utilise the coming six months by planning out schemes which will eventually be acceptable throughout the country and unify the discordant elements of the Congress and thereby not only establish his own position but turn the Congress into an all powerful body.

AHMEDABAD MEETING AND AFTER.

MR. G. B. DESHPANDE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, who has just resigned his membership of the All-India Congress Committee interviewed by a special representative of "The Chronicle," said:—"I have nothing to say with regard to my resignation. I think it was necessary in my case. I know there are a good many people besides myself among the members of the All-India Congress Committee and other Congress organisations who are in exactly the same predicament as myself. I am not in a position to say what action they are likely to take hereafter in regard to the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. In this connection, I may refer to the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee in Calcutta in November 1922. That resolution says:—"This Committee declares that in accordance with the recommendation of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, the boycott of law courts by litigants and lawyers must be maintained as an ideal, but having regard to the difficulties which the country has experienced, resolves—that the principle of no defence and no bail should be followed by non-co-operators accused of offences of a political nature but need not be extended to other cases'."

"I do not wish," continued Mr. Deshpande, "to take shelter under the above resolution. The resolution undoubtedly amounts to a concession to weakness. I regard the resolution which was moved by Mahatma Gandhi and ruled out of order, was also a concession to weakness and Mahatmaji himself put it so. All that I can say about this matter is that there has been a serious searching of my heart and I hope to come out stronger by my action in resigning my membership. I can hardly say at present what effects will follow from the resolution in the various Congress organisations in the country. But I think that in my province (Karnatak) several resignations will follow. I shall try my utmost to work to the best of my ability by remaining out of all the executive bodies and hope to be able to demonstrate in my limited sphere that Congress organisations can be efficiently run by bands of young and genuine workers having full faith in the programme and having the strength to carry it out in their person.

I know my difficulties; this will be quite a new experiment. And if by the grace of God, it proves successful—as I feel confident it will—it will have demonstrated to the country that office is not the thing that is essential for good, solid work. I have every hope that workers in the Karnatak will come forward and co-operate with me in this apparently uphill task. Of course, I feel that my responsibility will be heavier, inasmuch as we have to organise the Congress session. The ensuing session at Belgaum will be a most momentous one. Mahatmaji is sure to be elected its President by practically the unanimous voice of the country. I do not think he will decline the Presidentship in the face of an overwhelming desire of the country and in my opinion, he will not be justified in declining the responsibility at such a critical juncture. The country is sorely in need of a proper lead from the Congress and there is no leader who can give it besides Mahatmaji. This being the case, I am conscious of the responsibility that my province has shouldered. Yet, I do hope that we shall be able to discharge it, whether I or any of my prominent co-workers resign their offices on the Congress executives, in consequence of the third resolution passed at Ahmedabad. In this spirit of strong faith in the capacity of the Karnatak and with all humility, I earnestly appeal to the whole of the Karnatak to come forward and render every possible help in making the Congress session a thorough success.

As regards the Presidentship, I beg to point out once more that the country should make it clear that it will have none but Mahatmaji for the high office. There is an impression in some provinces that the office of the Presidentship is far below Mahatmaji's position and dignity and under this impression have made alternative suggestions. Of course, such a view is erroneous and my own experience is that Mahatmaji would be the last person to entertain such notions of the highest honour in the nation's power to confer. I therefore request such Committees as have not yet sent in their nominations to nominate Mahatmaji alone for the Presidentship, and thus join the other Committees that the country is determined to have Mahatmaji as the next President of the Congress."

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

The "Leader" commenting on the proceedings at the recent session of the All-India Congress Committee says: "In our view the Swarajists have fallen into his (Mr. Gandhi's) trap, and they will find him gradually tightening his hold until their independence of action will be gone. It seems to us, Mr. Gandhi is again going to place himself at the head of the forces of discontent in the country."

The "Pioneer" writes: "The general effect of the Ahmedabad meeting seems to be that everyone remains in the same position as before. Nominally, the victory rests with Mr. Gandhi but it was a pyrrhic victory which leaves the *status quo* practically unaltered."

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding.

Considerations was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that in response to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement for the construction of a fire brigade station at the New Cotton Depot, at Sewree thirteen tenders were received, the lowest being from Messrs. Anna Balwant and Co., for Rs. 1,05,764-12-0 and requested the Standing Committee's sanction of the same.

The Committee approved of this tender.

The Committee then considered the letter from the Commissioner dated 25th June, 1924, stating:—

"I have the honour to state that the five years agreement with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, for the supply of electrical current to the Colaba Air Compressor Station will expire on 31st December 1924. The Company now propose that a further agreement should be entered into for five years or for such lesser period as the Compressor Station may continue to be used and are prepared to supply the current at the rate of 0.975 annas per unit against the rate of 0.85 annas per unit under the existing agreement. The increase in the rate is attributed to the increased cost of electrical production since the agreement was entered into in 1920. In these circumstances, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation under Sections 69 (c) and 67 (b) of the Municipal Act to the agreement being renewed on the same conditions as those of the existing contract except as regards the price per unit."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the Tramway Co., were getting the electric energy from the Tata Co., and making huge profits by charging heavy rates. He thought it was time that the Municipality installed their own generator and in the meantime to enter into a contract for only one year instead of five.

After some discussion the matter was referred back to the Commissioner.

The Commissioner in his letter dated the 20th June, 1924 stated:—

"I have the honour to state that the question of insuring the Municipal Buildings against the risk of fire was considered by the Standing Committee in their meeting on the 2nd April 1924, when they agreed not to renew the insurance for the present and in the meantime called for a a full report on the amount which should be paid yearly into the Municipal Fire and Accident Insurance Fund.

The annual budgetted contribution to the Fire and Accident Insutance Fund is Rs. 15,000 at present and for the year 1923-24 the value of Municipal properties insured with Insurance Companies was put at Rs. 25,30,323, involving a payment for net premia of Rs. 2,654, and of brokerage amounting to Rs. 354.

In endeavouring to arrive at a conclusion in regard to the amount that might be paid yearly into the Municipal Fire and Accident Insurance Fund to cover all fire risks for all our buildings, we are faced with the initial difficulty that we have very meagre average data to work upon; for fire insurance premia like other insurance premia are based on average results of past experience, and with so few buildings to insure, such average results may or may not hold good in the future.

In the circumstances, the amount of annual contribution has to be arbitrarily fixed and in doing so the simplest way in my opinion is to assume what amount of fund it is considered desirable to hold and in how many years it is desirable that that amount should be reached. My own opinion is that we should aim at an insurance fund of not more than Rs. 10 lakhs, and that we should endeavour to have a fund of about Rs. 5 lakhs accummulated at the end of the next five years.

The Fire and Accident Insurance Fund now stands at Rs. 2,82,773-13-3 and the investments of the Fund yield an annual income of about Rs. 16,000. The present yearly contribution is Rs. 15,000 and by discontinuing the insurance outside there will be a saving of Rs. 3,000 on account of premia and brokerage.

I have ascertained that the G.I.P. Railway does not insure its properties against fire and the Port Trust has its own fire insurance fund and itself bears the fire risk and I am inclined to think that the Municipality too should bear its own fire risk and should increase its annual contribution of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.

On my proposals being approved by the Standing Committee, steps will be taken to transfer the Budget provision for payment of premia to the Fire and Accident Insurance Fund and to have an additional grant of such an amount as to make the total contribution to the Fund equal to Rs. 20,000."

The Committee accorded their approval.

"DEFEATED & HUMBLED"

(Continued from previous page).

now when the A. I. C. C. was adopting a rigid attitude regarding the observance of the boycotts the position of litigants should be clearly defined. Nothing would please me better than for the Congress to have only those representatives on its Executive who would carry out all the boycotts to the full. But the exact fulfilment at the present stage of the boycott of law courts on the part of many is almost an impossibility. Voluntary acceptance of poverty is essential for the purpose. It must take some time before we can hope to manage the Congress organisations with such men and women and run them efficiently.

THE HARD FACT.

Recognising the hard fact I was prepared to incur the odium of having to move the said resolution of exemption. Hardly had I finished reading it, up sprang the brave Harisarvottama Rao to his feet and in a vigorous and cogent speech opposed it. He said it was his painful duty to oppose me. I told him the pain was mine, in that I had to move a resolution I could not defend. His must be the pleasure of opposing an indefensive resolution, and of keeping the Congress organisation pure at any cost. I liked this opposition and was looking forward to the voting. But the opposer was followed by Swami Govindananda who raised the technical objection that no resolution designed to affect one previously passed could be moved at the same session of the Committee. The Chairman properly rejected the objection, if only because the previous day the very first resolution was amended after it was passed by a majority, but the last straw was unwittingly supplied by Dr. Choitram. I have known him to be a responsible man. A long period of unbroken service lies to his credit. He has embraced poverty for the sake of his country. I was not prepared for a constitutional objection from him in a matter in which the Committee had on previous occasions softened the effort of the boycott resolution. But he thoughtlessly asked whether my resolution was not in breach of the Congress resolution on boycotts. Maulana Mahomed Ali asked me whether the objection was not just. I said of course it was. He therefore felt bound to hold my resolution unconstitutional. Then I sank within me. There was nothing absolutely nothing, wrong about anybody's speech or behaviour. All were brief in their remarks. They were equally courteous, and what is more they were seemingly in the right, and yet it was all hopelessly unreal. The objections were like reading a sermon on the virtue of self-restraint to a hungry man reduced to skeleton. Each of the actors acted involuntarily, unconsciously. I felt that God was speaking to me through them and seemed to say "thou fool, knowest not thou that thou art impossible? Thy time is up."

Sit. Gangadhar Rao asked me whether he should not resign. I agreed with him that he should do so at once. and he promptly tendered his resignation. The President read it to the meeting. It was accepted almost unanimously. Sit. Gangadhar Rao was the gainer. Maulana Shaukat Ali was sitting right opposite at a distance of perhaps six yards. His presence restrained me from fleeing. I kept asking myself: "Could right ever come out of wrong? Was I not co-operating with evil." Shaukat Ali seemed to say to me through his big eyes: "There is nothing wrong, for all will be right." I was struggling to free myself from the enchantment. I could not.

The President asked: "Shall I now dissolve the meeting?" I said: "Certainly" But Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who was evidently watching whatever changes my face was undergoing was all eyes. He quickly came up and said: "We cannot disperse without the message you have promised." I replied: "Maulana Saheb, it is true I wanted to say something about the future plans but what I have been witnessing for the last hour after the Gopinath Resolution, has grieved me. I do not know where I stand now, and what I should do." Then he said: "Say even if it is only that." I complied, and in a short speech in Hindustani laid bare my heart and let them see the blood oozing out of it. It takes much to make me weep. I try to suppress tears even when there is occasion for them, but in spite of all my efforts to be brave, I broke down utterly. The audience was visible affected. I took them through the various stages I had passed, and told them that it was Maulana Shaukat Ali who had stood in the way of my flight. For I regarded him as trustee for Hindu Honour, as I was proud enough to regard myself as much for Mussalman honour, and then I told them that I was unable to say how I would shape my future course. I would consult him and other workers who were closely associated with me. It was the saddest speech I had ever made. I finished and turned round to look for Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. He had stolen away from me and was standing at the farthest end opposite to me. I told him I would now like to go. He said: "Not yet for a while, for we must speak too," and he invited the audience to speak. Those who spoke did so with a sob. The sight of the hoary-headed Sikh friend who was checked as he was speaking touched me deep. Of course, Maulana Shaukat Ali spoke and others all begged pardon, and assured me of their unwavering support. Maulana Mahomed Ali broke down twice. I tried to soothe him.

"WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING."

I have nothing to forgive, for none had done any wrong to me. On the contrary they had all been personally kind to me. I was sad because we were weighed in the scales of our own making—the Congress creed—and found wanting. We were such poor representatives of the nation. I seemed to be hopelessly out of place. My grief consisted in the doubt about my own ability to lead those who would not follow. I saw that I was utterly defeated and humbled, but defeat cannot dishearten me. It can only chasten me. My faith in my creed stands immovable. I know that God will guide me. "Truth is superior to man's wisdom."

The foregoing was written on Monday the 30th June. I wrote it but I was not satisfied, nor am I satisfied now, with the performance on reading it. I feel I have not done justice to the meeting, or myself. So great as the informal meeting was, the one that preceded it and that stung me to the quick, was not less great. I do not know

Message incomplete.

JAITO FIRING CASE.

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED.

SIKH LADY GETS 4 YEARS' S.I.

(Associated Press.)

NABHA, July 1.

Rai Saheb Amarnath delivered judgment to-day in the Akali case arising out of the Jaito firing. All the twenty-two accused have been convicted under section 307, I.P.C., read with section 149 of the same Code. Sucha Singh, who was leading the mob on a grey pony with a drawn sword in his hand, gets ten years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default two years' rigorous imprisonment. Kishan Kaur, the Sikh lady who was inciting the mob, has been sentenced to four years' simple imprisonment on account of her sex. Sixteen others get seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, with a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 18 months. The remaining three accused have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years on account of their age and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each or in default to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

AKALI JATHA FROM CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

The Tenth Akali Jatha organised in Calcutta is expected to arrive in Allahabad on their way to Nabha on the 3rd instant.

KOHAT TEHSILDAR MURDERED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent wires that report has been received of the murder on the 27th June of Mr. Muhammad Akram Khan, the Naib Tehsildar of the Kohat District. While travelling by tonga on the Kohat-Bannu Road. Mr. Muhammad Akram Khan was attacked by a gang and received three or four bullet wounds. He succumbed immediately to his injuries.

On the 29th June a tum-tum driver was shot dead in the Kohat Cantonment near the Railway Station by unknown offenders.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Jutes weakened perceptibly to-day and there was not much outside support in evidence. Howrah and Clive found bulls unloading and though there was not much pressure to sell among the higher denominations the undertone was quieter. There was little doing in coals. Gopalchuck and Borrea found buyers at a little over the current quotation. Burrakur and Jainty Central being unchanged. Raneegunge was lower. There was a limited turnover in teas. Prices underwent little or no alterations. In miscellaneous Behar Rice and British India Corporation ordinary were dealt in at about last rates while Triton Insurance recorded a sharp rise over the last quotation. Government securities found more buyers at existing rates. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper Rs. 67/10, 3 per cent bonds 1933 56/4, 3½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/6.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 62/8 Kalighat Falta Railway 71/8.

Cottons:—Muir Mills ord. 223/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 531, Anglo India 364, Auckland ord. 222/8, Barnagore 150, Birla ord. 9, Clive 35/6, Craig 7, Dalhousie 394, Delta 477/8, Fort William 320, Howrah 43/8, Hukumchand pref. 85, Kelvin 808, Khardah pref. 97, National 280, Orient 196, Presidency 8/6, Waverley 9.

Coals:—Borrea ord. 20/4, Burrakur 37/4, Gopalchuck 20/4, Jainty Central 7/12 Neoteria annas 11, Phularitand 2/6, Raneegunge 47, Talcher 7/10.

Miscellaneous: C. P. Cements annas 10, Bengal Telephone pref. 9/4, Indian Iron and Steel 31/8, Triton Insurance Co., 91, Behar Rice 1/4, British India Corporation ord. 4/8, Tea Companies:—Bateli 4/4, Bishnauth 28/6, Gulma 13/8, Hattikhira 24/10, Orang 8/12.

Exchange bank telegraph transfer was one shilling five pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one-thirty-second pence.

CENTRAL BANK.

LAST HALF YEAR'S RESULT.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the half year ending 30th June 1924, subject to audit, including the balance brought forward from the last year's account and after providing for taxes, etc., amounts to Rs. 19,46,768-5-8, which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

To pay an ad-interim dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax for the half-year ending 30th June, 1924	Rs.	8,40,360-0-0
To carry forward to next half-year's account	Rs.	11,06,408-5-8
	Rs.	19,46,768-5-8

"GROSS MISUSE OF POWER."

NO OCCASION FOR FIRING.

UNOFFICIAL INQUIRY ON CAWNPORE SHOOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, July 1.

The non-official enquiry committee's report regarding the shooting of millhands at the Cawnpore Cotton Mills is published. The Committee states that it would have been much better in the interests of all if Government had allowed an official witness to appear before the Committee. Only organised bodies were allowed to tender evidence. The Congress Committee put in 15 witnesses and the British India Corporation two who mainly corroborated the facts as given in the official communique of the District Magistrate. The report says that the question of Bonus, its refusal and consequential disappointment and excitement among the workers were not looked at as sympathetically as they admittedly deserved. There was no occasion to send for the police. It was due to a want of foresight, unreasonable temerity and undignified nervousness. Police take delight in creating situations which might give them a chance of winning laurels. The charge by police in which they used batons and roughly handled the crowd led to complications. Nothing untoward had happened to justify a charge by the mounted police. Fusillade with brickbats was the result and that led to the firing. It was a gross misuse of power given to police and the executive that firing was resorted to. The firing in India has become very common. Surely a crowd in India is not constitutionally prone to be more violent than in any other country. The fact that the populace in India is unarmed does not sharpen the inclination of those bent towards violence. Disputes between Labour and capital are common and an Indian Labourer may safely be congratulated on his less obdurate attitude in dealings with his employers. Not any atom of evidence is given to prove that there was a reasonable apprehension of any danger to person or property. The Committee maintains that the anticipation of danger to person and property does not justify opening of fire unless such an anticipation is free from all reasonable doubt. The resort to firing in European countries is based on a fundamental difference in the point of view with which human life is valued in those countries and in India by those in power.

ANSWERING BRICKBATS WITH BULLETS.

The Committee fail to see any justification for answering brickbats with bullets simply because a gentleman who has selected his career in a service which involves risks of all kinds was hit on the *topi* and leg. If this gentleman and others had chosen to stand away they would have been entirely out of the reach of brickbats for the gate was locked. There is a section always ready to swallow the version of the executive. A Calcutta Anglo-Indian paper described as a pitched battle the incident of firing more than six volleys on an absolutely unarmed crowd some of whom were throwing brickbats from outside the mill. The Committee believe that the state of affairs was exaggerated to justify the firing but they congratulate the mill managers on the patience displayed. The Executive were anxious to bring matters to a head to finish the job in hand knowing full well that no one in the country would be allowed to challenge their action in the open court. The police were to blame for infuriating the mob. As no road repairing was going on in the vicinity the material at the disposal of the crowd could not last for more than five minutes. All means of quelling the disturbance should have been exhausted before opening fire. If the police had waited till the crowd had finished its ammunition or used water hose or dispersed the crowd outside by a charge, firing need not have been resorted to. The warning, if given at all, could not have been heard by most of the crowd. It was a mere act of formality, for a sufficient time was not given for the crowd to disperse. The Committee find that the shooting was done indiscriminately and absolutely at random irrespective of consequences.

Dwelling on the discrepancy between the number of volleys and shots fired the Committee suspect that some irresponsible person was handling the ammunition. Even if the first three volleys did not produce the desired effect the fourth did, as is corroborated by Mr. Langley. The Committee regret the District Magistrate's absence and find that the number of the dead comes up to six and dismisses the theory of missing persons but find that no thought was given to the well established and humane practice of aiming low; for, most of the injuries were inflicted on the upper part of the body which is hardly excusable under any circumstances. The Committee further find that there were no efforts whatsoever to conceal the dead.

CONCILIATORY BOARD.

In concluding the Committee are strongly of opinion that conciliatory boards to settle disputes between Labour and Capital should be established at Cawnpore and local Government should at once introduce a bill in the Legislative Council on the lines of the Bombay Bill to provide measures for settling disputes. Millowners are not so averse now to this move as they used to be and if a body consisting of carefully selected individuals representing the interests of labourers and employers is appointed the chances of disputes would be minimised. In the opinion of the Committee the law relating to the use of force in dispersing unlawful assemblies requires a change. It is absolutely necessary that some of the safeguards of English Law should be incorporated in the Indian Law.

At the end of the report a resume of the difference between the English and the Indian Law regarding the use of firearms is appended.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Prince of the B. I. C. declares his inability to sign the report as he was really on the Committee to watch the interests of the British India Corporation and he does not agree with many of the opinions expressed in the report. In a previous letter he had intimated his unwillingness to attend any further meetings having objected to the sort of evidence that was produced before the Committee.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PIR.

FIVE MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 1.

To-day in the afternoon was resumed at the Padi Hill Court, before Mr. Modak, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bandra, the hearing of the case in which four Hindus of Kurla are charged with murder and abetment of murder, the victim of the alleged outrage being a Mahomedan Fakir of Kurla known as Maulana Fakir.

Mr. Haji, Bar-at-law with Mr. Paul A. Pereira appeared for the complainant Abdul Karim Azimulla, while Mr. Peter De Souza pleader defended all the accused.

Five more witness for the prosecution were examined whose cross-examination was reserved.

Goolam Hoosein Shaik Chand said:—I put up in old Kurla near the Dharamsala which is near the water tap. I know the accused. I dont know what Accused No. 1 does, but I hear he is a contractor of the Municipality. He lives near my house. No. 3 is the Servant of No. 1. No. 4 is a *pujari* of a temple. The temple is near my house. I know the accused for the last 7 or 8 years. The deceased Maulana Fakir was my *Murshid* Pir. I knew him for the last 4 years. He was respected by the Mahomedans he had many followers and friends who gave him meals. He sometimes slept in the cemetery, sometimes in the mosque, sometimes at my place and sometimes with his followers and friends. The other Mahomedans regarded him as Vully. Other communities in Kurla knew him as a religious man. There was no friendship between the Maulana and all the accused but I remember the 3rd having told me that they were afraid of the Maulana, that I should not allow him to come to my place, otherwise they would kill him because they were afraid. I cannot say why they were afraid. I remember the accused used to tell me that the Maulana was a Pathan, but I told them that he was a seer and there was no reason to be afraid of him. I know that some Pathans had filed a complaint against him. I heard this when the Police were making enquiries. It was a case about stones. The accused was fined in the Court. Since then accused No. 1 has ill-feelings towards the Pathans of Kurla. On Thursday the 12th June at 6 p.m. the deceased had come to my place. I treated him to tea; then the deceased went towards old Kurla. In the morning one man came and told me that the Maulana was killed by the Brahmins. I identified the dead body of the Maulana.

A PATHAN MERCHANT'S EVIDENCE.

Ahmed Jan Fez Mahomed Khan Pathan, merchant said: I had dealings with a servant of No. 1 one Shanker to whom I had lent Rs. 5 about a month ago I had gone to Shanker when Nos. 1 and 3 and others were present. I asked him for money. No. 1 said "What money are you asking?" I said I have lent him money. He said he would show me. Then ten or twelve persons came armed with sticks and stones. No. 3 was amongst them and No. 3 was standing one side. He shouted to the ten persons, "Beat the Pathan." I ran to the hotel. He said: "Beat and kill him, he is a Pathan." He said, "*Hana, Hana.*" I went to the present Police Sub-Inspector. I told him that Brahmins wanted to kill me and he said it would be better if they had killed me as he had ordered them to do so. He drove me away abusing me. All the accused and the Pathans are not on friendly terms but are inimical. No. 1 is on bad terms with Abdul Khan as he had filed a complaint against him. I know the deceased Maulana Fakir. He used to read the Koran in the mosque. The Mahomedans regarded him as Murshed or Pir. I knew him for about 2 years at Kurla. Hindus Mahomedans and Christians used to go to him for his blessing.

Kebo Maulabax, Baker said that on Thursday at about 7.30 p.m. the Maulana had come to his house, and that after having his meal with his servant he left for Old Kurla, and went to Rajab's house. Next morning he heard that the Maulana was murdered. The Maulana did not work. He never begged for food.

Rajab Beg Mahomed Beg Mirza said I own a tea-shop on the Agra Road. I know the accused. No. 1 I know Maulana Fakir. He at when given food. He never begged. I regarded him as a Pir. Deceased was partially paralysed in one arm and leg. All the accused, lived near my house. No. 4 has a fuel depot. All the accused knew the deceased Maulana. On Thursday, the 12th June at about 8 or 8-30 p.m. the deceased came to my place. He asked my servant if I was in. He said I was. Maulana had half a cup and I had half a cup with him. At this time there was no one with Maulana. No Pathan or dacoit had come to my shop. When I was sitting with the Maulana I did not notice any crowd of men going about. The deceased said he would just answer the call of nature and come back. He left and I sat for dinner. Within ten minutes I heard a noice "maro, maro." I came out of my shop, and went by the back door towards the tank. Near the tank is the house of Hassan Nana. Then I saw four people beating the accused—the three accused before the Court and another who is absent but whom I can identify. One had a stick. One had a thick iron bar. The other two were assaulting with bricks and stones. No. 3 had a stick. No. 1 had crowbar without a knob. The stick was a long round one. I don't know if it had a knob. The other accused had stones. I put my hand on the head of Maulana. He called me by my name. I then told the accused that he was my Murshed and not a Pathan, nor a thief and that I could stand surety for him. They said: "You are a townsman and talk like this. Get off or we will break you to pieces. I went back as the crowd began to collect. I saw No. 1's men come up and I went towards my place. While I saw the accused assaulting the Maulana I did not see any Pathan near about nor any dacoits. I did not see No. 1 running in any other direction chasing any one. I came home and Sulleman asked me what had happened and I told him: "Maulana is beaten by Brahmins." and I remained at home. Next morning at 6 o'clock I saw his corpse lying near the 'nal,' a rope and a steam roller. It was lying near the front wheel. There was a black cap on the head. A rope was lying near the corpse. It was a thick corpse. His 'lungi' was spread on his body. I saw blood on his face. The blood was also on the front wheel of the steam roller. Next morning I related to some men as to what had happened the night previous. I was not present at the 'post mortem' but I had gone with some Mahomedans.

Sulleman Ismael Arab said he was a servant of Rajab Beg and that he knew Maulana Fakir for the last 5 or 6 months. He corroborated the statement of the last witness his master as regards the tea drinking incident and regarding the presence of no Pathans at the time. He also described how the accused severally had taken their respective parts in the outrage.

At this stage the case was postponed to Tuesday (2 p.m.)

BENGAL COUNCIL.

REFUSED GRANTS TO BE RE-INTRODUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

At the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on July 7, supplementary demands for grants amounting to Rs. 27,88,805 will be made.

These demands were refused by the Council in March last, but the Governor was unable to accept the decision of the Council, as it would result in the dismissal of a large number of Government servants and cause dislocation of work in the Education and Medical Departments. These include a demand of Rs. 1,71,000 on account of the Ministers' salaries.

Several demands will be made by the Ministers which include Rs. 9,04,400 grants for Education, Rs. 9,51,752 for Medical Department Rs. 46,547, for Civil Works Rs. 50,000, for Public Health and Rs. 41,718 for Jails. Besides, there are some minor demands.

HINDU CONFERENCE OF SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The Hindu Conference at its meeting held in Simla passed resolutions asking for medical aid to the hill people of Simla and the institution of a co-operative bank. One resolution emphasised the need of improved cattle breeding. The Conference protested against the Bhopal Apostacy Law and laid down the age-limit for marriage in the case of girls to fourteen and boys to twenty, urged for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes and condemned the action of those who attacked the Sikhs and Punjabis in Calcutta. Pandit Malaviya was present at the meeting.

ART EXHIBITION AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 2.

An art exhibition is to be held in Bangalore beginning from 10th instant with a view to interest and educate the public of Mysore in the art renaissance of India. A Working Committee has been formed consisting of Colonel Raja Jai Prithvi Singh Bahadur of Nepal. Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy Mudaliar of Madras, Dr. James H. Cousins of Adyar, Chief Justice J. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer of Mysore, Mr. Thangavelu Mudaliar, Dr. Holst of Bangalore and others. Lectures on Indian art will be delivered by Dr. James H. Cousins and the chief attraction of the Exhibition will be paintings from Tagore's school of Bengal.

"A COMPLAINT FROM IRAQ."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of 8th May 1924, you published an article entitled "A Complaint from Iraq" wherein you complain that Indians in Government employ in Iraq apparently do not receive an adequate measure of protection from the British High Commissioner, and in which you go on to cite the case of some Indian clerks, who were attached to the 2nd Battalion, Iraq Levies at Kirkuk.

One of these clerks laid a complaint to the effect that he had been assaulted by a Mess Sergeant and in due course an enquiry was held by an officer of the regiment to which the Mess Sergeant belonged. You state that the presiding officer refused to record any finding in the case and that he suggested that the complainant should take his case to a Civil Court. In consequence the clerks concerned went on strike and addressed a petition for relief to the High Commissioner for Iraq. According to your version of the events no reply was received from the High Commissioner and the clerks were summarily dismissed for misconduct and compulsorily repatriated to Bombay.

Enquiry shows your article to be inaccurate and misleading and I should be glad if you would kindly publish the real facts of the case.

The enquiry referred to in your article was held on March 14th and the presiding officer decided to remand the case to the Commanding Officer of the Battalion who was absent at that time. One of the clerks said he would take the case to the Civil Court and was told that he was at liberty to do so. The clerks then struck work and their services were dispensed with.

Your complaint, however, in stating that Indians in Government employ in Iraq do not receive an adequate measure of protection from the High Commissioner makes no mention of the fact that the High Commissioner paid a personal visit to Kirkuk and only sanctioned the recommendations of the Officer Commanding Levies, after he had satisfied himself by investigations on the spot, that they were equitable and that the clerks, who were subject to the rules of military discipline, had committed an intolerable breach of *discipline* by going on strike. In fact the allegation made against the High Commissioner is altogether untrue. Every Indian official has the right of appeal to the High Commissioner, many exercise it, and the examination of their appeals forms no inconsiderable part of the work done by the High Commissioner's Secretariat—Yours, etc.,

C. B. B. CLEE,
Ag. Director of Information.

M. N. ROY.

(Continued from page 6.)

of the American Federation of Labour. The party also caused a considerable part of the working class to oppose the American intervention of 1919. Roy was a member of the Party Executive which carried out the decision of the Congress declaring the Party's adherence to the Communist International, and changed the name of the Party to the Communist Party. The party organ now appeared weekly and Roy continued to be its editor. He had learned to write Spanish.

Ever since the Russian revolution Roy had been anxious to go to Moscow. In January, 1920, the Mexican party elected Evelyn and Manendranath Roy as two of the three delegates to the second Congress of the Communist International. It was no easy matter to get to Russia. Besides the British, there was an American indictment, the latter applying to both the Roys. They must pass Cuba, which was practically an American Colony. However they succeeded in reaching Europe and proceeding to Moscow.

While in Mexico, Roy wrote another book in Spanish: "India, Past, Present and Future." He attended the Moscow Congress not only as a Mexican delegate, but (as it happened) the first Indian to reach Russia after the revolution, who could give a coherent account of the Indian movement. The movement environment produced the inevitable "Thesis", the subject being the National and Colonial Question. Roy disagreed with Lenin's thesis on the subject, and the Congress resolved to adopt Roy's as supplementary to Lenin's. The controversy on the subject lasted two years. At first Roy stood alone, opposed by all the leaders. Eventually, he declares, his standpoint has been adopted.

Roy stayed in Russia till the beginning of 1922, and claims to have contributed his quota to a definition of the attitude of the Communist International towards activities in the East and in building up the Eastern Section.

"India in Transition."

As a member of the Executive, Roy has met all the Communist leaders of the world, and is known intimately to all the leaders of Russia. His wife and he have written extensively about India in the Russian Party Press, in the European Press of the Communist Party, and in books, pamphlets and "The Vanguard." During the last months of his stay in Moscow, Roy wrote the book, "India in Transition", which is the first attempt at giving what Roy regards as the Marxian interpretation of Indian history and Indian Nationalism. There can be no doubt about it; Roy, and his wife too, not only by their ability but by the accident of being the only Indians in Moscow to state their views over a period of nearly two years, are the curly-haired darlings of the International. No dogs must now bark unless they bark like Manendranath and Evelyn Roy.

But I shall, in due time, give some reasons for differing from the interpretation of Communist policy advanced by both these good people in the columns of "The Vanguard", and by M. N. Roy in his books. Nevertheless, I have written this article to prove that Mr. M. N. Roy is no delator, nor a spy of the British Government.

MR. SINGARAVELU CHETTY.

WHY THE CASE WAS WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, July 1.

With reference to the allegation of the "Madras Mail" contained in a press message dated June 30 that Mr. M. Sengaravelu Chetty had tendered an unqualified apology Mr. Sengaravelu Chetty has authorised the Associated Press to issue the following statement:

"I have tendered no apology, nor have Government asked for one. The statement of the "Madras Mail" is absolutely incorrect and untrue. I had applied to His Excellency the Viceroy for the transfer of my case, from Cawnpore either to Madras or Bombay. In reply I was required to apply for orders to Madras Government. But then it was too late and in spite of my continued ill health I managed to reach Cawnpore to stand my trial and establish my innocence. Fortunately Government has withdrawn charge against me though reserving right to proceed against me whenever it so chooses. I thank the Government for staying proceedings against me for the present but I shall be ever ready to prove my innocence whenever Government calls upon me to do so."

VISIT OF DAWOODI BORAH PRIEST AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 1.

On his return from Ahmednagar where he proceeds to dedicate a mosque His Holiness Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb High Priest of the Dawoodi Borah Community and first class Sardar of the Deccan is expected in Poona on the 9th instant at 8-30 a.m. As it is four years since his last visit to Poona great preparations are being made by the Borah community to give him a fitting reception and to make the Bakri Id celebration, which he will celebrate in Poona this year, a memorable one. Amil Saheb Abdul Tayeb Bhaisaheb along with the Borah Jamat has been busy making preparations for the decoration of the streets. On the arrival of the High Priest a procession will be formed in which he is to be taken from the railway station to his residence Saifee Mahal. The procession as arranged will halt at the residence of Mr. Taher Bhoy Mohomedali who will serve the Sardar Saheb with *Sherbet*. This is to be followed by a communal dinner on a large scale, given by the same gentleman.

INDIAN REFORMS.

A MEMORANDUM TO LORD OLIVIER.

The following memorandum was presented to Lord Olivier in mail week:—

I.—We are convinced that the people of India have no real confidence that Britain will, in the near future, give effect to her declared intention of establishing Dominion Home Rule in India, and that the present unrest will continue, and rightly continue, until such Home Rule is established.

All political parties in India are agreed in making a demand for Home Rule, and the differences between them are merely as to the ways of attaining it, and not as to the fundamental principle of India's right to self-government.

We claim that India should draft her own Constitution, as the present Dominions and the Irish Free State have done.

II.—We consider:—

(a) That the Central Civil Government of India should be carried on by the Viceroy, with a Cabinet responsible to the Indian Legislature, the defence of the country remaining in the hands of the Viceroy, subject to such reservations as may be agreed on, until the responsible government of India is ready to take it over. Also that foreign affairs (including the relations with Indian Princes, secured by treaties) shall be left with the Viceroy.

(b) That the Provincial Governments should be autonomous, and consist of a Governor, a Cabinet responsible to an elected legislature, with a High Court which should control the Judiciary.

(c) That the relations between the Central and Provincial Governments should be clearly defined.

(d) That adequate provision should be made for the effective protection of minorities.

III.—We believe that the safety of the connection between Britain and India depends on the establishment of Dominion Home Rule in India as quickly as possible, and to that end it is desirable that a Commission should be sent out to India in the coming autumn with wide terms of reference.

IV.—We urge this line of action in order that the sad story of Britain and the American Colonies in the 18th Century, and of Britain and Ireland in the 19th, may not be repeated, and the constitutional party destroyed, as in the latter case, and the people driven to despair.

We trust that in the 20th Century a peaceable solution will be found, and Britain and India united in an indissoluble friendship.

The signatories to the memorandum are: V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C. President; T. Rangachariar, M.L.A., Deputy President; K. C. Roy; Sir Syed Ali Imam, K.C.S.I.; Sir Krishna Gupta, K.C.S.I.; Shanmukam Chetty, M.L.A.; A. Ranganatham, M.L.C.; Jagat Narayan, ex-Minister U. P.; Iswar Saran, ex-M.L.A.; and Annie Besant, D.L.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

HER LAST MESSAGE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Ismail Ahmad writes:—The following wireless message was sent by Mrs. Naidu from the s. s. "Karagola" to the Natal Indian Congress:—

"My gratitude to entire Natal Indian community for their splendid loyalty and love. Hope the Congress constructive programme will be faithfully fulfilled with unity and determination."

A TOUCHING FAREWELL.

The following is taken from a Natal paper:—

"Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sailed by the s. s. "Karagola" Sunday morning. Before going to the boat a touching ceremony was performed at Mr. Parsee Rustomjee's premises. . . . There were over three thousand people including a large number of women present at the Point (Pier) to have a last glimpse of one who had become as dear as a mother to them. Just as the boat was about to move, prayers were offered for the safe voyage and health of Mrs. Naidu. The scene at the point was marked with solemnity and *tears were running from the eyes of hundreds as the boat left.*

TARIFF BOARD.

PRINTING INK INDUSTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The printing ink industry came up before the Tariff Board to-day for protection. The Hooghly Ink Company which is stated to be the only concern which manufactures printing ink in substantial quantities in India pressed for protection through Mr. Richardson, its Managing Director. Mr. Richardson urged that protection might be given either by the removal of import duty on raw materials used for the manufacture of ink, or by an increase in the import duty on printing ink itself from 2½ per cent to 15 per cent, thus raising the duty to the level of the one which the paper industry now enjoys as protection. The Company is a private limited company without any Indian capital or Indian directors.

The "Pioneer" understands that good progress is being made with the Sutlej Valley Canal Project in the Punjab and the Bhawalpur and Bikaner States.—A. P.

The Allahabad Capital Retention Committee, which was formed a few years ago, is making arrangements to make a strong representation on the subject of the rights of Allahabad as the capital of the United Provinces.—A. P.

THE GITA AND THE KORAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is pleasing to note Munshi Mahmud Khan writing a word of appreciation of the Gita in your to-day's issue. One's sincere and dispassionate search after Truth will never go in vain. That is exactly the thing required to remove the chaff from the corn.

The Munshi has unfortunately erred in misunderstanding one passage which I have quoted, viz., "I am indeed the enjoyer of all sacrifices and also the Lord." It is not quite correct to say that "both the Gita and the Koran require men to sacrifice animals." If we take the "spirit" of the Gita into consideration, we ought to ignore the "letter" at some places. "Sacrifice" in Gita refers to nothing else than one's "self-sacrifice" for the welfare of humanity, for the good of the world. The Gita very beautifully explains "sacrifice" in Chapter No. XVII. Here are the extracts:—

The Law-abiding Sacrifice
of men who covet no reward,
Mind—whole in World's Truth,—"Sacrifice
is due,"—is 'sattyic' Sacrifice.
(V. 11.)

But that which aims at some reward,
or has no motive save display,—
O best of Bharatas, be sure,
that rite of 'Rajas' bears the stamp.
(V. 12.)

The lawless sacrifice, that's stripped
of food-dole, sacred chant and gift,
And stripped of faith as well,—O Friend,
is rightly labelled "tamasic."
(V. 13.)

Similarly, when I remember the actual life led by the Prophet Mohamed and when I also remember that the Prophet himself has warned all his followers not to stick to the very "letter" of whatever is written in the Koran, I cannot but come to the conclusion that Chapter XXII, Section 5, Verses 34 to 38 which treat of "Sacrifice" does not enjoin the Moslems to indulge in "animal sacrifices." Verse 37 definitely in "animal sacrifices." Verse 37 definitely states "There does not reach Allah their flesh nor their blood, but to him is acceptable the guarding (against evil) on your part....." which, curiously enough the Munshi also quotes in his letter. We cannot, in the face of this verse, and in the face of the fact the Prophet was against the infliction of the least injury to any living creature (vide the review of "Sayings of the Prophet Mohamed" in the last "Sunday Chronicle") give a literal translation to Verse 36 which definitely treats about the sacrifice of camels. The more I think on this, the more I am convinced, that this reference to camel's sacrifice is just an illustration to enable man to realise that, in his Service to Allah, he must sacrifice his self even as the beloved camel sacrifices itself in toiling for men. I do not know how the Moslems will like my interpretation; the "spirit" and not the "letter" of the Koran is my support for this interpretation.

The Munshi is eager to know what the Hindu Scriptures teach about Prophets. I admit I cannot myself clearly understand what Hinduism definitely means, for anyone calling himself a Hindu, whatever his belief and whatever the kind of life led by him is passing for a Hindu. This I know well, viz., that no Hindu disputes the authority of the Vedas. But then the bane of it all is that the Vedas, like the Koran, bears any number of interpretations. Some say there is authority for Reincarnation; some dispute it. The Gita says whenever and wherever 'Dharma' is in decay and 'Adharma in excelsis,' then and there the Almighty takes His birth to correct humanity. This again is interpreted in so many words. Hence whether Reincarnation is a fact or not, there come into existence some enlightened souls, 'Jivan Muktas, 'Mahatmas,' or God-favoured men or women, is generally acceptable to all Hindus. In the Tamil Nadu, I know so many enlightened souls, such as Nalvar, Ramalingaswami, Adi Shankaracharya nad others who are actually believed to be Reincarnations. In the other parts also, local divines have come to be believed as Re-incarnations. Hence, Hindus without accenting "Prophets" as it is understood by Moslems, believe in "Re-incarnations." This is due to the fact that whereas Islam believes in a Personal God as an entity separate from the Universe, Hinduism (so far as the majority are concerned) believes in Monism, that is the existence of "One entity" only, man, universe, beasts, birds and everything being unreal. Muslims can better understand this if they compare their belief in general practice with that of the Persian Sufis, who are also Muslims, professing the exact belief of the Monist Hindus. Hence to the majority of Hindus, Jesus, Mohamed, Budha and Zorooster will not appeal as Prophets but only as re-incarnations, though in actuality what they mean by re-incarnations is not contrary to what we mean by Prophets.

However, I must say in conclusion that so long as we men are prevarications and attach much importance to mere non-essential details, there are bound to be differences. The thoughts and life of a Muslim and his Muslim wife too are not exactly similar. In many details they do differ. Similar is the case with Hindus also. We may tramp the whole length and breadth of this world, but we shall only meet with differences in details. And yet we ought not be blind to the abiding unity throughout in regard to essentials. "Unity in diversity" is a fact to be reckoned with. It ought never to be lost sight of. All our misfortunes arise out of our forgetting this golden rule "Unity in diversity."—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, June 27.

Galveston (Texas).—The Federal Court found Farrell, master of the "Island Home" and seven members of the crew guilty of conspiring to violate tariff measures and the Prohibition Law.—Reuter.

London.—Sir Marshall Reir had joined the Board of the National Bank of India.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RENT ACT.

EJECTMENT SUIT AGAINST A PLEADER.

ORDERED TO VACATE.

Vasantrao Pundlik Dhumatkar,
vs.
(1) Mukund Ramchandra Laud.
(2) Vasant Ramchandra Laud.

(Before Justice Pratt.)

This was an ejectment suit brought by the plaintiff against Mr. Vasant Ramchandra Laud, a Pleader of the High Court and his brother.

The plaintiff is the owner of the property situated at Girgaon Back Road. In or about May 1918, the plaintiff let to one Ramchandra Krishna Laud the ground floor of his house as a monthly tenant at a rent of Rs. 45 per month. The said Ramchandra Krishna Laud died in January 1924 leaving him surviving the defendants 1 and 2 his sons and his widow Sitabai.

The plaintiff is staying at present in rented premises at Chowpaty at a rent of Rs. 125 per month. The plaintiff finds the accommodation contained in the said house insufficient and inconvenient for his purposes and also the plaintiff is unwilling to spend Rs. 125 per month as rent. The plaintiff's family consists of his wife, three sons and one daughter. The plaintiff is therefore desirous of occupying the ground floor of his house which is at present occupied by the defendants, one of whom is the plaintiff's own brother-in-law.

On the 28th January 1924 the plaintiff through his Solicitor gave notice to the defendants to quit, requesting them to vacate the said ground floor before 29th February 1924. The defendants have failed and refused to vacate the ground floor, and hence the suit.

The second defendant sent a reply through his Attorney alleging that the plaintiff has been harassing the defendant's family and wishes to profiteer.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was submitted that the said ground floor was reasonably and bona fide required by the plaintiff for his own use and occupation and that there was a satisfactory cause within the meaning of section 9 of the Bombay Rent Act (II of 1918) for ordering the defendants to vacate the said ground floor.

His Lordship after hearing arguments held that the premises were required by the plaintiff reasonably and bona-fide for his own use and gave a decree for possession to the plaintiff and ordered the defendants to deliver possession of the said ground floor on or before the 30th September 1924 with compensation as prayed for the plaint.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga and Co., Attorneys, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. V. Desai with Messrs. Smethurst Byrne and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the defendants.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, JULY 3.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS ON COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

3385-23—Mohile and P, Abdul Rehman Haji Ahmed and others, Gulabchand Vanaji, Manilal Haridas and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3181-20—Hiralal Th. and Co., Amratrai A Baxi vs. Bholabhai Chotalal and others, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1698-22—Shat and C., Ebrahim Aramally, vs. Gulamally Mahomedally Kugalenalla and another, Jamsetji R and D, Thakoredas and D.

1666-22—Craigie B and C., Dadiba H. Billimoria vs. Pirojshaw Shapurji Unwala vs. Raghavaya N and Co.

2614-22—Matubhai J and M, Ladakbhai Hassam vs. S. Spinner and Co, Mehta L and Co.

3261-19—N C Dalal, Kakaldas Umedram, Chhabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2980-23—Little and Co. H Premji, D H Jiwandas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

3064-23—Dabholkar and J, Karsondas Thakersy and Co, Dhanji Marji Mistry, Madhowji and Co.

4693-23—Thakoredas and D, Rustomji Framji Khandadia alias Ghaswalla, Tyabally Cumrudin Jariwalla, Multa and M.

4009-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Mistry Girdher Purshotam, Mansukhlal Chaganlal Desai, Amarchand and M.

4011-23—Ferreira and V, Oriental Film Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Universal Film Mfg. Co, Thakordas and D.

3768-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jaichand, B Mansing and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

3826-21—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Husein Alibhai Sutarwalla, Tapiram Girdhardas, Jamsedji R and D.

1419-22—Motichand and D, H Suleman Sons, Akhubhai Kooverji Patel and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

3963-23—Amarchand and M, Hiralal Vithaldas and another, Gordhandas Ranchoddas Dhaidi and another, Merwanji K and Co.

1276-21—Madhavji and Co, Krishna Mulchand Kapur, S A Dias, N C Dalal.

3137-21—N C Dalal, Liladhar Deoji, Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.

4879-23—Mulla and M, A Cecil Cole, Nanalal Morarji Dune and another, M B Chothia.

5184-23—N C Dalal, Chaturbhuj Bhawanidas, Tulsidas Morarji and another, Pandia and Co.

5162-23—J P Wallace, Kaikhsru Rustomji Wajface, The Bombay Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

4053-21—Captain and V, The Holland Bombay Trading Co Ltd, M C Dawell and Co Ltd., Payne and Co.

3821-21—Tyabji D and Co, The Hon'ble Advocate-General of Bombay, Haji Suleman and others, Rustomji and G, Tyabji D and Co, Lala and Co.

3879-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Assaram Mulchand, Gangaprasad Shivramdas, Wadia G and Co.

4586-21—Daphtary F and D, Gurditsing Gilabsing, Bhagwandas Mulji, N C Dalal.

40-24—Dalal and Co, Jethmal Narandas and others, The Thorley and Co, Sukhtanker and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2388-23—Amarchand and M., Harjiwan Chaturbhuj vs. Shivdas Dhondiba Datt, Rele and Co.

FOR PERSONAL DECREE.

3230-22—Amarchand and M., Jamnadas Mangaldas, vs. Abdul Gafur Shaikh and others.

FOR MENTION.

S-C-Ct. 1922/30591-21—Dharamsy D and Co., Onkerlal Girdharlal and another vs. Madanlal Gopalji, Thakoredas and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

5373-21—Mehta L and Co., Bai Moti Govri widow vs. Mulji Bhawanidas and others, Payne and Co., Matubhai J and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

4713-21—Madhowji and Co. Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. v Chabildas Nathubhai, Purnanand C and J.

5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J. Burjorji and Co., Madhowji and Co.

5363-21—Raghavayya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal, Madadeo Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1531-22—Wadia G and Co, Coverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1793-23—Craigie B and C, Dadiba H Billimoria and Co v Nowroji F Nowroji, J P Wallace and Co.

2951-22—Kanga and S, Nensey Meghji and ors v Domingo Arico, Surveyor and Co.

9-23—Captain and V, Deokaran Nanji v Ratilal Mancharam Vehini, N C Dalal.

4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee v Chandulal Dayalbhoy, Tyabji D and Co.

4851-23—Vrajlal and Co, Amulakh Amichand and Co v Megha Permanand, Vachha.

4933-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of City of Bombay v Keshav Waghu, Mirza and M.

5046-23—Kanga and Co, Narandas Ranchordas v Purshotamdas Odhavji Bhatt, Ferreira and V.

4947-23—Kanga and Co., Bai Mariambai v Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt Ferreira and V.

4592-23—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Wilhelm Paul Auston Werner and another v Vrajlal Pranjiwandas and Co., Khandwala and Chh., Mohile P and G.

4797-23—Andrade and Co., Meghji Lakhmidas v. Purshotamdas Lakhmidas, Captain and V.

5858-22—Purnanand Cl and J Jiwatlal Pratapsi v. Bejraj Jorawarmal, Thakoredas and Co.

1553-23—Manilal and K, Waman Krishna Nigudker v Mathuradas Topan.

3403-23—Amin and D, Bai Nandkisore v Khatizabai, widow and others Sukhtanker and G.

4916-23—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Ganeshprasad Ghashilal, Khandwalla and Chh.

5005-22—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Girdharilal Mukundilal, Sukhtanker and G

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

3590-23—Pandia and Co., Jamkuvahu widow, vs. Ismail Abdul Rehman,

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

850-21—J C G Bowen, Harold Liscombe Painter v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

851-22—J. C. G. Bowen, Charles Southey Marston, v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

852-22—J. C. Bowen, Shivlingapa Bhagappa Talwar v The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

2466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors, M V Gokhale, Mantri and Co.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnusingh

2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Soudagar and others, vs Bai Ratiat and others, Mehta L and Co

2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

2819—M B Chothia, Valimahomed Haji Gani, vs. Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.

2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd, vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others, Mulji Th and C.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Natheobhai, Purnanand C and J.

2892-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Postonji Mehta and others, vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand, Judah and S.

2689-21—Mulla and M, Goculdas Damoder v. C. M. Parekh and others, Madhowji and Co., Crawford B and Co.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay, vs. Raoji Ghella, N. C. Dalal.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

4310-23—Mulji R and Co, Bai Kasturbai vs Vanmalidas Lukhmidas.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigom and Crotier vs Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabsetti, vs. Navalchand Mavlukchand, Amarchand and M.

4321-23—Chitnis K and M, Jamshedji Curshedji Panthaki vs Kekobad M Omrigar and another, Moolle P and G.

3772-23—Dikshit M and Co, M D Vora and Co vs. Bhimji Govindji, Purnanand C and J.

3799-23—Manchershaw and N Phiroz D Cooper, vs Samsuddin Mulla Alibhoy, Unwalla P and P.

4356-23—Captain and V, Racholdas Gidumal and Co, Fazal Husein Momlabux and another Judah and Sons.

4224-23—Mehta L and Co, R J Mistry and Co v Sadasiv Rajaram Desai and Co, Payne and Co.

4117-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Anant Balwant Modak and anr, Captain and V.

4244-23—Kanga and Cd. N H Moos v K R P Shroff and ors, Payne and Co.

4829-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Lakhmichand Padamsey v Bhawan Amulukh, Ferreira and V.

4331-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Nathalal v Ramnarayen Rajmal.

603-24—Dallas and Co, Shavak-shaw Cawasji Dinshaw v Badrudin Ahmedji and Purnanand C and J.

4037-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Lalubhai Ranchoddas v Dipchand Hemraj, Shah and Co.

110-22—Craigie B and C Danier Campbell Paten an dors v J N Singh and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2407-23—Daphtary F and D, Mafatlal Gagalbhai v Karani and Co, Motichand and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

2288-23—Motichand and D, Karani and Co, vs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and another, Daphtary F and D.

4196-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and others, vs. Doongrsey Tricumdas and others, Merwanji K and Co.

1089-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hasanmia Cumrudin and Son, vs. Oodesi and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2509-19—Dikshit M and Co, Vithaldas Jugjiwandas, vs. Mahomedbhai Esabhai and Co., Unwala P and P.

794-23—Thakoredas and Co., Lalubhai Nagardas and another, vs. Tuljaram C. Khandwalla, Jehangir M and S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

2639-23—Motichand and D. Chotalal Kothari and Co., v Latiff Gani, Matubhai J and M.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

525-20—Pandia and Co, Hargowandas Tulsidas, Maneckbai widow and another, Shroff and L.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

4373-22—Malvi M R and Co, V K Bros, Frances and Co, Captain and V.

LONG CAUSES.

454-21—Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Nandlal, Premsukhdas Uderam and another, Patell and E.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jesswantlal Vadilal, Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

2962-19—Kanga and Co, Passumal Harbhagwandas, Mussa Abdulla and another, Matubhai J and M.

77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co, Jivraj Balu Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd, and another, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and C, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3263-20—Daphtary F and D Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal, Pragji Ladha, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

310-23—Crawford B and Co, The Royal Bank of Scotland v Rahim Kasam and Son, Khanderao L and M.

1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M.

1244-23—Captain and V, Monji Velji v Joshi Khimji Lalji and others, S N Nanavati and Co.

498-23—Craigie B and C, The Asiatic Petroleom Co (India) Ltd v Allamoodin Balamiya, Divekar and B.

278-24—Manohar and Co, Madhavsing Saralyitsing v Purnanand Bindeshmar and another, Dharmsy D and Co.

3514-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jwaladut Rameshwar Pillani v N C Mehta, Purnanand Cl and J.

691-24—Patell and E, Dayalji Madhowji v Haridas Vallabhji, Unwalla P and P.

695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally R Jethabhoy and another Thakoredas and D.

24-24—Payne and Co, The Sirdar Carbolic Gas Co Ltd, v Nowroji and Sons, Jehangir and S.

678-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jethabhai Mulji v Ratan C Rowley, Purnanand C and J.

651-24—Mantri and Co, Karim Mahomed Chhapa v Shariff Ahmed Fazludin, Dabholkar and J.

1456-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sheshnath Sitaram v Waman Ganpatrao Pitale, Crawford B and Co.

4522-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Ardeshir Karsad and anr v Jugganath Narayensingh and anr, Dharamsi D and Co.

3164-23—F J Ghadially, Burjor S Jamsedji Aga v Jugganath Narayensingh and anr, Dharamsi D and Co.

3144-24—Little and Co, China Mutual Life Insurance Co Ltd v Shamsudin Sadruddin Syed and anr, Khambatta and Co, Vachha and Co.

829-24—Ramanlal and H, Shamji Monji Javeri v Bhatt Kallianji Odhavji, Bhatt.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

(In the Division Court No. 37.)

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2214-22—Craigie B and C, Lewis Barraclough and another vs. Nursi Mulji and Co., Amin and D.

1861-22—Rustomji and G, Tulsidas Alias Bharat Bhagwan, Minabai widow, vs. Malvi M R and Co., Forbes and Co.,

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3322-21—Malvi M R and Co., Zulekhabai, vs. Ibrahim Haji Guny Karia and others, vs. Nanu H and Co., Matubhai J and M.

3538-21—Pandia and Co., The Official Assignee Calcutta, vs. Popatlal Poonamchand, Payne and Co.

3565-21—Matubhai J and M., The Bank of Morvi Ltd., vs. Bai Tehmina widow and others., Mantri and Co.

23770-21—Ferreira and V., Rosi Fernandes, vs. Joseph Gonsalves, Judah and S.

3784-21—Manubhai and Co., Hassanalli Bagsubhai, vs. Popatlal Jivram and Co., Ferreira and V.

3812-21—Dubash and Co., Motilal Naraundas, vs. Bhikamchand and Tejmal Madhowji and Co.

3814-21—Pandia and Co., Abdul Latiff Usman, vs. Vadilal Sakalchand and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Surveyor and Co.

3822-21—Mantri and Co., Abdula Sabu, vs. Sha Chotalal Wadilal, Motichand and D.

3823-21—Malvi MR and Co., Bai Manibai, widow, vs. Dayaldas Haridas and others, Vrajlal and Co.

3829-21—Tyabji D and Co., Tarachand Pratapchand and another, vs. Manilal Gomaji and others, Merwanji K and Co.

3837-21—Mulla and M., Ochhanlal Gopaldas vs. Bhogilal Ranchoddas, Khandwalla and Co.

3845-21—Vrajlal and Co., Chaturbhuj Devkaran and another vs. Megbji Laxmidas, Malvi MR and Co.

3875-21—Hiralal T and Co., K F Shroff and Co., vs. Kanji Raoji and another, Thakoredas and D., Surajmal and Co.

3883-21—Payne and Co, Haji Jafer Mahomed Haji Bachu, Dr. Abdul Sata Ayab Gaza and another, M B Chothia, Payne and Co.

3884-21—Payne and Co, Haji Jafer Mahomed Haji Bachu, Dr. Abdul Sata Ayab Gaza and another, M B Chothia, Kanga and Co.

3885-21—Vrajlal and Co Juggannath Chaganlal Bros, Padamsey Valabhdas and others, Ferreira and V.

3888-21—Little and Co, Terje Valdemar Oslen, Abdul Kadar Noorbhay.

3904-21—Manchershaw and N, Sheshmal Shankerlal and Co, Ramji Pethabhai, Judah and S.

3911-21—Manilal and K, Virbhadraya Nagaya Shivappanath, Abdulally Samsudin and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3915-21—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas, Misrilal Umedram and others.

3918-21—Purnanand and C, Jimatlal Partapsey, Tokram Gurudamal, Payne and Co.

3941-21—Payne and Co, Haji Raji Mahomed Rehmanbhoy, Fatmabai and others Matubhai J and M.

3954-21—Malvi M R and Co, Hiralal Ambalal, Gordhandas Tulsidas, N C Dalal.

4004-21—Shah and Co, Amulakh Labhchand, Anpurnabai widow and another, Amin and D.

4022-21—Ferreira and V, Ramchandra Bhagwandas, Anandilal Sukhanand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4030-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Ganpatrai Harnandrai Dharka, Chandulal Madanlal and another, Malvi M R and Co.

4077-21—N V Gokhale, Zaitoonabai widow, Yusuf Saleh Mahomed Shaikh, N C Dalal.

4078-21—Motichand and D, Liladhar Devji, Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

4079-21—Motichand and D Ebrahim Abdul Husein and others, Abdul Husein Tayabbhai Khapat, Merwanji K and Co.

4083-21—Payne and Co, Nandramidas Mathuradas, Mohanlal Bhagwandas and another, Jamsetji R and D.

4096-21—Mehta L and Co, Karsondas Muganlal and another, The National Spg. and Wg. Hosiery Mills Ltd, Raghvava N and Co.

4129-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Manibai widow, Khinchand Jhayer and others, Jamsetji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

4140-21—Surajmal and Co, Laxminarayen Gangadher, Bansilal Badrinarayen, Tyabji D and Co.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CENTRAL BANK.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate arguments were heard in the matter in which notices were issued at the instance of Mr. Shamdasani, a Shareholder in the Central Bank of India Ltd., against (1) Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director, (2) the Hon. Pheroze Sethna, Chairman, (3) Mr. H. C. Captain, Secretary (4) Mr. A. S. Balsekar, Chief Accountant and (5) Mr. J. B. Pastakia, Accountant of the said Bank to show cause why they should not be charged with having wilfully made statements false in material particulars, knowing them to be false as per particulars set forth in the balance sheet dated 30th January 1924.

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person. Mr. S. G. Velinker instructed by Mr. Baker appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2 and Mr. Balubhai Desai instructed by Mr. Dinshaw Daji defended accused 3, 4 and 5.

In the complaint the complainant set out the items in the balance sheet which he alleged were false to the knowledge of the accused. These included a sum of Rs. 48 lakhs shown as Bank Premises at Bombay and other branches at Karachi, Calcutta, etc. and another sum of about 35 lakhs shown as investments in land and buildings including the old Bank premises and the Standard buildings. According to the complainant both those particulars were false in material particulars. The complainant enumerated other items in the balance sheet, which according to him were false to the knowledge of the accused namely that the actual number of shares and capital subscribed were less than actually stated, the amount of reserve fund was different from what was shown, the actual money deposited by any person or persons was less and the true result of the profit and loss account was different from what was shown and the actual amount of contingent liabilities was much greater than what was stated.

After Mr. Desai argued the case for about two hours on behalf of his clients, the complainant replied. He did not finish when further hearing was postponed till the 12th instant.

REPORTED THEFT.

Ramji Ganpat, a grain shop-keeper at Sonapur Lane reports to the police that at about 12 midnight on Monday last he fastened the doors of the shop and went to sleep in an inner room with other members of his family. At about 2-30 a.m. his wife awoke him and said the back door was open. He then roused his partner and a search of the place revealed that two tin trunks were missing from a bench in the back room where his wife had been sleeping. One of the trunks among other things contained gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 202 and Rs. 10 cash. The other trunk which contained the jewellery was locked and the other open. Both trunks were subsequently found in a wadi close by. The locked one had been forced open. An entrance was effected by bending of four iron bars in a window of the back room the shutters of which were left open. The culprit evidently made good his escape by the door.

CORONER'S COURT.

LABOURER'S FATAL FALL.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Tuka, a Hindu labourer. The evidence showed that on Sunday last the deceased stepped from a heap of concrete to a wall about six feet high near Elphinstone Bridge at Wadi Bunder. As he was walking on the wall his foot slipped and fell to the ground. He was unconscious. He had a basket on his head. He died shortly afterwards.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by fracture of the skull due to an accidental fall from a wall.

TELEGRAPH COOLIE'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Nana Hari (25) a telegraph coolie who died on Monday as a result of injuries sustained by his having fallen from a railway telegraph post at Grant Road.

The evidence showed that the deceased was on the telegraph post near a cabin. Suddenly he fell down. The post was 25 feet high. He was picked up unconscious and expired shortly afterwards.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Babaji Baloo a fireman in the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill who died as a result of burns on the 25th ultimo.

The evidence showed that at about seven o'clock on the morning of the 25th ultimo the deceased was feeding the fire when he went too near it. The flames caught the deceased's clothes and he was burnt all over the body. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died. The deceased had been working in the Mill for many years.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISON.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Yeshodabai (19) wife of Sitaram residing at Sixts Koetwadi Lane who died of opium poisoning on Tuesday last.

Sitaram Gianba, the deceased's husband said his wife was quite well till 5 p.m. on Tuesday. At 8 p.m. they went to bed and she was breathing heavily. She complained of pains in the stomach. Witness took her to the hospital. Three days ago some of his things were robbed from his room and he scolded her for not looking after them.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning.

The ejury returned a verdict of death caused by poisoning by opium, which was apparently self-administered.

DEATH FROM WOUNDS.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of an unknown Hindu male whose body was found floating in a drain at Fergusson Road on the 22nd ultimo under circumstances already reported in these columns. It would be remembered several wounds were inflicted on the body when the corpse was recovered by the police.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by wounds inflicted by a sharp cutting instrument by a person unknown to the jury.

A MAHOMEDAN'S TRAGIC END.

JURY'S STRICTURES.

For want of room at the J. J. Hospital, a patient in a critical condition could not gain admission, was the evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest on Monday touching the death of an unknown Mahomedan. It appears that at about noon on Sunday last an unknown Mahomedan aged about 35 was seen by Sitaram, a police constable staggering across the Sandhurst Road. He then fell on his back, bleeding from the nose, ear and back. The police constable removed him to the J. J. Hospital in a victoria but according to the witness the doctor on duty told him there was no room for the man and that he should be taken to the G. T. Hospital. The police constable waited with the deceased in the victoria for about ten minutes but as no one came forward to treat him, he took the deceased to the G. T. Hospital. He died an hour after admission. Death was due to fracture of the base of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull resulting from his having fallen on the road apparently whilst in a fit.

The jury remarked that no attention appeared to have been given to the man before he was refused admission.

THE MULUND DACOITY.

.. INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

(From our Bandra Correspondent.)

Bachoo Sett is known to be a big Banja Merchant of Khand Bazzar, Prdowni, Bombay. It was therefore a strange surprise to see such a well-to-do gentleman in the Bandra lock-up. On enquiry it was gleaned out, in spite of the reticence of the police, that Bachoo Sett's present situation and position assigned to him by the Bandra Police is due to a sword having been found in his house—a sword which it is alleged formed part of the booty carried away by the robbers responsible for the recent Mulund dacoity.

LONGING FOR MORNING!

A Talk To The Sufferer From Insomnia.

With what satisfaction you have retired after a particularly fatiguing day! "A good night's rest and I shall be as fresh as a daisy in the morning", you say to yourself. But sleep refuses to come. The hours seem interminable as you toss and turn longing for slumber, and your brain works as if on wheels, puzzling out problems, magnifying troubles, giving you no rest or peace. May be more than once in the night you rise in despair and look at the clock, longing for daylight to appear.

What is the cause of these attacks of insomnia? The answer is to be found by studying for a brief while the condition of your general health. You have felt tired and dispirited during the day, work has been a trouble, people have seemed vexatious, you have not found enjoyment either in food or recreation. The fact thus becomes obvious that because of overwork, worry, need of a rest and change, or some other reason you have drained almost to the limit your reserve of nervous energy.

And how can further attacks of this insomnia be avoided? The answer to this is, by building up your health through the blood by tonic treatment, for which purpose nothing can be better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

For five and thirty years Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been world-famous as a blood builder and nerve tonic. Not only do they purify and enrich the blood, but they create new, rich, red blood which imparts fresh life and vigour to all the organs of the body. Their first effect usually is to stimulate the appetite; then the spirits revive, and insomnia gives way to health-restoring sleep. For sufferers from anaemia, neurasthenia, general weakness, digestive troubles, the ill-effects of illness, overwork, mental or physical exhaustion, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a restorative of the utmost value. Your chemist sells them, at Rs 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr Williams' Medicine Company, Singapore.

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A PEEP INTO INDIAN HISTORY

SATI PADMINI OR THE BEAUTY OF RAJASTHAN.

The possibilities of the cinema for rousing the social and moral conscience of the community have come to be fully recognised. Not only in every-day affairs but in the realm of history and mythology, the cinema can prove of great value in educating the people. In India, special attention has been paid to the presentation on the screen of historical events and mythological subjects. Considerable artistic talent may be observed in the finish of the pictures and the popularity of some of these pictures is perhaps the best test of their success. We have reviewed in the past the excellent work of the Maharashtra Film Company of Kolhapur, whose pictures "Sinhgad" and "Treasures of Kalyan" have been pronounced to be some of the best. An attempt has now been made to penetrate the veil of history, and the Company has put on the screen at Novelty Cinema, one of its latest super-jewel films under the title of "Sati Padmini." The plot as well as the picturization is good and interest is well sustained to the last. The film version of "Sati Padmini" gives us a peep into the history of Rajasthan during the incoming tide of Mahomedan invasion of India from the North-west, and recalls to mind many of the stirring episodes and heroic exploits of the Rajput race whose chivalry and prowess of arm are still sung in the villages and hamlets of Central India.

The story runs that Padmini, one of the most celebrated beauties of India was the wife of Bhimsinh the uncle of the Rana of Mewar. In beauty and personal charm she had no equal among the Rajput ladies of the time, and was, on that account, nicknamed as "Rajasthan-Sundari" or the "Beauty of Rajasthan."

At the court of Ala-ad-din, the Khilji Emperor of Delhi, a wandering minstrel sang in praise of the heavenly charms of his earthly nymph. The delicacy of the song touched the amorous emperor who at once resolved to get her for himself.

With a strong force he attacked the fort of Chitor the Capital of Mewar. A message was sent to Bhimsinh to surrender Padmini, the chivalrous Rajputs, to whom the honour of their ladies was dearer than life, determined to hold out to the last. Animated by a most noble cause, they fought with a determination, worthy of their heroic race.

Ala-ad-din, hopeless of success, sent another message, requesting to have a look at the moonlike face of Padmini. The spirited Rajputs could not condescend even to this; but Padmini, to avoid further bloodshed for her sake, interposed, and Ala-ad-din was allowed to have a look at the reflection of Padmini, cast in a mirror.

Ala-ad-din, knowing that the Rajputs were too noble to commit treachery, went to the fort. Even the image of this loveliest of the lovely, cast a spell over the emperor who could not rest until he got this gem among women.

Bhimsee accompanied his guest down to the Muslim camp; but was treacherously imprisoned by the soldiers of Ala-ad-din, with the sad news of the capture of their leader, the Rajputs received a message demanding that Padmini must be surrendered if Bhimsee was to be saved.

The Rajputs got dismayed, but the wise and ingenious head of Padmini devised a stratagem to catch the lion in his own den. An answer was sent to the Emperor, consenting to his demand. Seven hundred palanquins posing to contain Padmini and her maids of honour, were sent to the camp of Ala-ad-din. The Emperor was too eager to marry Padmini in presence of Bhimsee.

In the meantime, seven hundred Rajput veterans, clad in full armour, jumped out of the palanquins brought to the camp. Even the bearers, who were soldiers in disguise, fell on the Muslim camp. The army of Ala-ad-din, taken unawares, was completely routed and the Emperor had to flee for his life with a few men.

The picture deserves to be highly commended. At the Novelty Cinema, where it is being shown during the past few days, it has already attracted crowded and appreciative houses.

TAX ON PORTERS.

CINEMA COMPANIES' PLEA FOR EXEMPTION.

The proprietors of several dramatic and cinema companies in Bombay have sent a joint representation to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay:—

Ever since the Entertainment Tax was put into force last year, we have been put into much hardship, as it is telling doubly over our expenditure.

In Bombay, as every business is dull, our income has naturally gone down. When such is the case the Entertainment Tax and the Municipal Tax (for posting bill in certain localities) make our way hard to pull on. In addition to these, we have to pay high house rents for residential quarters and heavy theatre rents (in case of dramatic companies). Adding to these, the cost of living is very high in Bombay.

Under such circumstances, the life of dramatic companies in Bombay has become very hard.

Taking the above facts into consideration, we beg to appeal to you to favourably consider our position and either exempt us from paying fees for posting bills in public places or levy a nemitual fee for such new place where our advertisement bills are posted.

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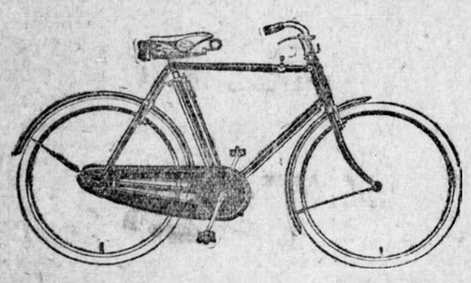

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INDIAN ARTISTS.

THEIR PRESENT NEEDS,

The following is the text of the speech delievered by Mr. K. H. Vakil, at the meeting of the Art Society of India on Sunday:—

It is not easy, friends, to keep oneself far from the maddening crowd. And, were it not for the exertions of those like the irrepressible explorer of Utopias, Mr. H. G. Wells, one may well despair of all thoughts of a better future. Mr. H. G. Wells had been, it seems, to Wembley. It is not reported that he has developed the "Wembley habit," whatever that might mean. But his habit of thinking beyond the immediate present is well known. So that, when he went to Wembley he very naturally contrasted the Wembley that is "a combination of the spirit of grab and the spirit of panic" with "the Wembley that might have been." He found "half the world hoard" there. What are we, he asks, going to do with it? Are we just hoarding it? "I thought", he exclaims, "the White Man's burden was a magnificent task, not a bundle of loot that he stood upon to brag about." "I must have," he says, "taken the wrong turning when I went to Wembley. I must go there again. I must go right on and find the turning *beyond* the ones that lead to these magnificent displays of machinery and metal and wool and grease." Mr. Wells did certainly take the wrong turning. But when he next visits Wembley if he goes right on and takes the necessary precautions he will find the turning that he is probably in search of. When he confronts the turning that leads towards the Indian section, particularly the place where the artists from Bombay have endeavoured to express their message, he will find something that is certainly "beyond" the displays of "machinery and metal and wool and grease." It is true that that section has not received the same attention from the Bombay Government and therefore naturally from the Press in England as the sections dealing with machinery, metal, and grease. Mr. Wells will have to do his investigations unaided. But whereas the indifference and inadequate publicity to the Indian art sections, particularly on the Bombay side, has done an obvious injustice it is to some extent compensated by the discussion at the Conference on Indian Art organised by the India Society. The resolution passed at at the Conference shows, it is true, few distinct traces of the effect of the discussion except perhaps a slightly modified version of the "Objects" of the Society. Let us hope that in view of the wide scope and potentiality of the renaissance of Art in Western India outlined by Sir George Lloyd some well considered and defined action will soon be taken by that Society. Let us hope also that the Society realises the change that has overtaken this country. Indian art no longer needs apology, however disinterested. Its inherent qualities are beginning to be universally recognised. And, as Sir George Lloyd has very aptly expressed, "there is no subject in which one should be more careful of suggesting limitations than the subject of Indian national art, for its potentialities are limitless and its manifestations are legion." The knowledge of its glorious past alone does not satisfy the Indian artists who are naturally impatient to seek its inspiration in the present in order to work out a more glorious future. Is the past accessible to the artist in India? Is the present an adequate guarantee for the future? What are the existing facilities for his training and employment? These are the questions that need the concentrated attention of all those who are anxious to build the future of Indian art on its present needs and demands.

ART SOCIETY'S APPEAL.

The Appeal issued not long ago by the Art Society of India was an attempt in the same direction. It pleaded for an understanding of the present needs of Indian artist. It is pleasant to reflect that the work of this Society is beginning to attract not only attention but appreciation. (Sir George Lloyd has paid a tribute to this Society when he calls it a courageous Society showing great vitality." He pleads for financial help for the Society. That will come in due time if the Society keeps its work going). As I said, the most urgent questions for us in India are the questions dealing with the facilities of training and the opportunities of employment. We might, therefore, welcome the suggestion for the mural paintings at New Delhi as an opportunity for providing the "point of focus for the artist producing efforts of the Indian Schools of Art." For more or less the same reasons we may approve the scheme for the Prize of Delhi aiming at the practical encouragement of Indian art, architecture and the art-crafts, suggested at the Conference. Both these suggestions recognise explicitly the need for the training and employment we have been fighting for. The well-planed co-ordination of all artistic activities leading towards the evolution of the highest artistic synthesis and expression of the spiritual aspirations of the country has been the watchword of all those who have given their close attention to the artistic future of India. That is why one naturally turns to Delhi as the place for the artistic synthesis. And, the opportunity which Bombay claims for the mural decorations and the prize at Delhi is the opportunity it claims on behalf of all the rich and diverse contributors it expects from all parts of the country. Bombay does not believe in dead uniformity. It believes in the irresistibly rich harmony of individual tones. The prize and the mural paintings at Delhi will not only modify materially the "opportunist methods of art education", as Sir George Lloyd calls it, they will also be a means of placing those interested in Indian art outside India in direct touch with the artists in India who have, after all, the first claim on all that is said and done on behalf of Indian art. They will, moreover, give a more tangible and practical evidence of the work the India Society has been doing. One of the subjects for research proposed by the India Society, has been, if I remember rightly, the examination of the methods of art education and craft teaching for suggestions that would lead to a practical action in the future. If that subject is really taken up by the Society it will be more beneficial to the Indian art than the scheme, for instance, of the Central Museum and Institute of Indian art and antiquities it presented some months back for the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. We are not aware how far the Government of India have committed themselves on the subject. But if they have really some money to spare for Indian art they would be well advised to study and provide for conditions of art *in India*. It appears strange that "friends" of Indian art should appear so indifferent to the needs of Indian artists. Is the need for museums and similar institutions in India less keenly felt? Is the need for materials which the past affords and the means that should serve as inspiration and guidance to Indian artists less urgent? Sir John Marshall would do more close co-operation between his department and the India Society. Has the Archaeological Department no desire for co-operation of the artists in India? Why do "experts" and "friends" and "patrons" of the Indian art fight shy of the conditions of art in India? Why do they keep themselves so aloof from the artists in India? That is indeed an incredible and inexplicable mystery. Why are Indian artists deprived of the benefit of their guidance? If Lieut.-Col. Duard, correspondent in India of the India Society, and some of his friends who figure prominently in the lectures in London were ever inclined to know something of the real art conditions here we may assure them of an instructive experience. There is only one test whether it is a question of museums, or of Central Art Institutes in London, or of collections like those of Sir Aurel Stein. The test is, how far do the proposals further the future of Indian art by improving its conditions in the present. It is because the mural paintings and the prize of Delhi appear as an honest endeavour to provide an opportunity of training and employment to Indian artists, thus affording a practical proof not only of a passive or academic interest in Indian art, but also of a desire to understand its present and secure its future, that the proposals attract our sympathy and support. And, we hope that the India Society will see to it that the resolution passed at the Conference does not remain merely an expression of good intentions, but that it is without unnecessary delay translated into action.

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APPEAL TO THE C. K. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee was held at Delhi in last week. The meeting has passed, unlike the A. I. C. C., like a Sunday church meeting or Friday's mosque meeting. We know very little of the proceedings. We are not informed even of all the resolutions passed by the meeting. For the last more than two years the C. K. C. holds its meetings in *Pardah*. Press reporters were not allowed in Delhi meeting. Why? Why all these secrets? The lost to the Indian Mussalmans of the lakhs of rupees of the Khilafate fund was due to these secrecies. But the Mulim leaders did not learn the lesson. Press reporters are allowed in the meetings of the A. I. C. C. then why the C. K. C. should not follow the same. I strongly appeal to the leaders to make known to the public what are they doing behind the closed doors. We have also a right to know everything about the doings of the Committee which claims to represent the Indian Mussalmans. Will any leader or you, Sir, hear my appeal?—Yours. etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

B. N. RY. UNION MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHARAGPUR, June 30.

The annual general meeting of the B. N. Rly. Indian Labour Union was held on Sunday, the 29th June, presided over by Mr. Giri, Bar.-at-Law. Among the distinguished guests present were Sir George Godfrey, Agent, B. N. Rly., Sjts. T. C. Goswamy, M. L. A., Tarapad Mukerjee of the Postal and Railway Mail Service Union, Prof. Ramalingam and Mr. Nalini Kumer Sen. The big Institute Hall was full to overflowing about 3,000 delegates attending. The proceedings were opened by the Chairman welcoming the distinguished guests and delegates and spoke on some of the pressing needs such as better conditions of service, casual leave holidays and sick leave with pay, boarding home to Indian apprentices, and granting of passes. The annual report for the year 1923-24 was then read by General Secretary, Ramachandrarao. Sir George responded appreciating the interesting report and congratulated the good organisation of the Union. He spoke on the necessity of organising labour which he said would be in the interests of both the employers and the employees.

A special resolution was passed requesting the Agent for the re-instatement of Sjt. Satyanarayana who was dismissed for publishing a pamphlet setting forth some complaints against the Kharagpur Station Committee. A purse fund was opened for presenting to Sjt. Satyanarayana to which all classes of employees subscribed. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the guests.

News has been received that a gang of Tori Khel Wazirs attacked a convoy of bullock carts on the Alexander Ridge near Razmak. Troops succeeded in killing three of the raiders and in capturing the remainder.—A. P.

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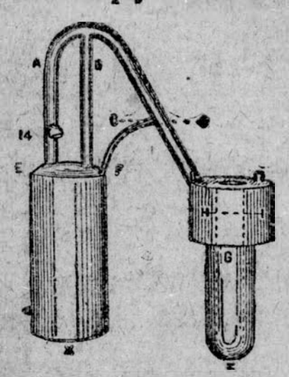

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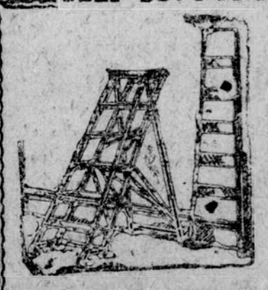

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